

1801

A COMPENDIOUS
GRAMMAR

OF THE
GREEK LANGUAGE:

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K

IN WHICH IT HAS BEEN THE PRINCIPAL DESIGN,

To reject what in the improved EDITIONS of
CAMBDEN is redundant;

To supply what is deficient;

To reduce to Order what is intricate
and confused;

AND

To confige to an APPENDIX what is not
requisite to be learnt by Heart.



LONDON:

Printed by D. BOND, at St. JOHN'S GATE.

MDCCLXXI.

GRAMMAR

OF THE

GREEK LANGUAGE

As taught in the University of Cambridge

By J. H. P. [illegible]

OF THE [illegible]

THE [illegible]

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A [illegible]

TO WHICH IS ADDED AN APPENDIX

CONTAINING [illegible]



LONDON:

Printed by [illegible]

[illegible]

P R E F A C E.

AMONG the various Introductions to the Greek Language which have been presented to the Public, *Ward's* and the *Eton* Editions of CAMBDEN have deservedly obtained the Preference; there being at present few reputable Seminaries of Education in which one or the other of them is not in Use: but, though distinguished by so general an approbation, they are not free from gross Instances of Redundancy, Deficiency, and confused Arrangement. To accommodate the Public with a Grammar constructed for the most Part on the Plan of these, but exempt from their Imperfections, has been the design of the Editor of the following Sheets: Whether he has succeeded in the Attempt, is a Question submitted with proper Deference to the Judgment of those

whom Experience in the Art of Teaching has qualified to determine. The Parts on which most Pains have been bestowed, are, the Declension and Comparison of Adjectives, the Rules of Augment, and of Formation of the Tenses, and those of Syntax and Prosody; in which if essential Improvement be not discoverable, it is confessed, much Labour has been thrown away. The Grammar is written in English, because Boys at their Entrance upon the Greek Rudiments have seldom a competent Knowledge of the Latin Language: that Time, therefore, which has been usually wasted in finding out the Meaning of Latin Rules, may be now employed in the immediate Attainment and Application of such as will be no sooner read than comprehended.

Of Redundancy in the Grammars above mentioned, the Interspersion of Observations concerning Dialect and Figure among the Declen-

Declensions and Conjugations is a striking Instance: for, if Knowledge be best attained by gradual Advances, the Tables of the latter should be exhibited in their simple Forms; the Learner otherwise admits into his Idea of each Declension and Conjugation the Dialect and Figure as essential Parts--the View becomes too enlarged for his clear Comprehension, and his Attention is distracted by the confused Assemblage of this Variety of Objects--besides that in the Greek Books first read at School Figure and Dialect occur but seldom.--The Fourth Conjugation, according to those Grammars, consists of Verbs in *αω*, *ιτω*, and *εω*. Those in *αω* and *ιτω*, in the future and perfect Tenses, have the Characteristics of the Second Conjugation; those in *εω*, with all Verbs of the Sixth, have the Characteristics of the Third. Till the Discrimination of Greek Conjugations be made to depend on something more decisive than the Characteristics of these Tenses, the Six ought in all Reason to be reduced to Four.

This

This would be attended with a proportional Reduction of the Rules of their Formation. The Objection that some Verbs in $\sigma\sigma\omega$ and $\pi\tau\omega$ have the Future and Perfect Characteristics of those in $\zeta\omega$, and vice versa, may be compleatly obviated by annexing a note to the Rules of their Formation. It is surprizing that a Plan so rational and so obvious, recommended also by the Authority of so great a Name as *Bussy's*, should not have been long since adopted.—The Tables of Cognata Tempora were also multiplied without Cause: their Use is to exhibit in one View the Terminations of the Tenses in all the Moods; but, since these are the same in all the Conjugations, one Example is sufficient—more must create Perplexity.—Verbs in $\mu\alpha$ have only the Present, Imperfect, and Second Aorist for their peculiar Tenses; all the rest belong to their respective Primitives: to load their Tables, therefore, with Tenses whose Formation had been given in its proper Place, was not only useless but obstructive; it could serve

only

only to puzzle and perplex the Learner. *Imperat* and *optat* are regular in their Conjugations, the Present Tense Subjunctive of the last excepted. Their Conformity to the general Example, therefore, rendered all Notice of them superfluous. — The

Correspondence of the Greek and Latin Languages, as far as it extends, afforded a happy Opportunity of reducing the Rules of Syntax

Of *Deficiency* the following Instances may afford a Specimen. Of the Six Terminations of Adjectives declined like *αγαθός* Two only are given, and under Adjectives of Three Terminations, Five Modes of Variation peculiar to Participles are omitted; which, to prevent Confusion, ought indisputably to have been pointed out; nor has Notice been taken of them in any other Place. But the most material Deficiency appears in the Rules of Syntax, in which very little has been contributed to the Elucidation of Greek Con-

Construction; and in the Government of Propositions, in which their various Senses have been too much disregarded.

To give Instances of confused Arrangement were to transcribe considerable Parts of those Grammars, viz. the Declension and Comparison of Adjectives, the Rules of Augment, and of Formation of the Tenses, particularly of Verbs Contract, which differ from other Verbs in a pure in the Present and Imperfect Tenses only: these Tenses alone should be exhibited in the Table, and the Rules for the Formation of the rest reduced to those of Barytonous Verbs in a pure.

Terminations, Five Modes of Variation, which, to Particles are omitted; which, to prevent Confusion, ought indubitably to have been pointed out; nor has Notice been taken of them in any other Place. But the most material Deficiency appears in the Table, in which very little has been contributed to the elucidation of Greek

Con-

GREEK LETTERS are Twenty-four (a).

Figure.	Names	Power.
A α	Ἄλφα Alpha	a
B β β	Βῆτα Beta	b
Γ γ γ	Γάμμα Gamma	g
Δ δ δ	Δέλτα Delta	d
E ε ε	Ἐψίλον Epsilon	e short
Z ζ ζ	Ζῆτα Zeta	z
H η η	Ἡτα Eta	e long
Θ θ θ	Θῆτα Theta	th
I ι ι	Ἰωτα Iota	i
K κ κ	Κάππα Kappa	k c
Λ λ λ	Λάμδα Lambda	l
M μ μ	Μυ Mu	m
N ν ν	Νυ Nu	n
Ξ ξ ξ	Ξι Xi	x
O ο ο	Ὀμικρον Omicron	o short
Π π π	Ρῖ Ρho	p
P ρ ρ	Ρῖ Ρho	r
Σ σ σ	Σίγμα Sigma	s
T τ τ	Ταυ Tau	t
Υ υ υ	Ὑψίλον Upsilon	u
Φ φ φ	Φι Phi	ph
Χ χ χ	Χι Chi	ch
Ψ ψ ψ	Ψι Psi	ps
Ω ω ω	Ὠμέγα Omega	o long

(a) This and the succeeding Italic Letters refer to the Appendix.

B

Let-

Letters consist of Vowels and Consonants.

VOWELS are Seven;

$\alpha, \epsilon, \eta, \iota, \omicron, \upsilon, \omega.$

Long	-	-	-	-	$\eta, \omega.$
Short	-	-	-	-	$\epsilon, \omicron.$
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	$\alpha, \iota, \upsilon.$
Mutable (δ)	-	-	-	-	$\alpha, \epsilon, \omicron.$
Immutable	-	-	-	-	$\eta, \iota, \theta, \omega.$
Prepositive (ϵ)	-	-	-	-	$\alpha, \epsilon, \eta, \omicron, \omega.$
Subjunctive	-	-	-	-	$\iota, \upsilon.$

DIPHTHONGS,

Proper	-	$\alpha\iota, \alpha\upsilon, \epsilon\iota, \epsilon\upsilon, \omicron\iota, \upsilon\omega.$
Improper	-	$\alpha, \eta, \omega, \eta\upsilon, \upsilon\iota, \omega\upsilon.$
Mutable (d)	-	$\alpha\iota, \alpha\upsilon, \omicron\iota.$
Immutable	-	$\epsilon\iota, \epsilon\upsilon, \upsilon\omega.$

CONSONANTS consist of

Mutes	{	smooth	$\pi, \chi, \tau;$
		middle	$\beta, \gamma, \delta;$
		rough	$\phi, \psi, \theta;$
Semivowels	{	double	ξ or $\delta\sigma,$
		ζ or $\kappa\sigma, \gamma\sigma, \chi\sigma;$	
		ψ or $\pi\sigma, \beta\sigma, \phi\sigma;$	
		Liquids	$\lambda, \mu, \nu, \rho.$

and the Letter $\sigma.$

ACCENTS,

Acute [']	- } used on the	Antepenultima, Penultima, and Ultima (e).
Circumflex [~]		Penultima, and Ultima.
Grave [`]		Ultima only (f).

BREATHINGS,

Smooth ['] } used before all Words beginning
 Rough [`] } with a Vowel or Diphthong.

Words beginning with *u* or *ρ* have always the rough Breathing. When *ρ* is doubled, the former has the smooth Breathing, as *εῖπερ*.

A smooth Mute before a rough Vowel is changed into its corresponding Aspirate.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

Article,		Participle,
Noun,		Adverb,
Pronoun,		Conjunction,
Verb,		Preposition.

NUMBERS,

Singular, Dual, Plural.

CASES.

Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative,
 Vocative.

(4)

GENDEBS

Masculine, Feminine, Neuter

ARTICLE (g).

ὁ, ἡ, το, *hic, hæc hoc* thus declined:

Sing.			Dual.			Plural.		
m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
N. ὁ, ἡ, το.			N. A. τῷ, τῇ, τῷ.			N. οἱ, αἱ, τα.		
G. τῷ, τῇ, τῷ.			G. D. τοῖς, ταῖς, τοῖς.			G. τοῖς, ταῖς, τοῖς.		
D. τῷ, τῇ, τῷ.						D. τοῖς, ταῖς, τοῖς.		
A. τόν, τήν, τό.						A. τοὺς, τὰς, τὰ.		

DECLENSIONS are Ten:

Five of Simple, and Five of Contracted Nouns (h).

FIRST DECLENSION of the SIMPLES.

Two Terminations *ας* and *ης*; Masculine Gender.

Sing.			Dual.			Plural.		
N. ὁ ταμίας,			N. A. V. τῷ ταμίᾳ,			N. οἱ ταμίαι,		
G. τῷ ταμίᾳ,			G. D. τοῖς ταμίαις,			G. τοῖς ταμίαις,		
D. τῷ ταμίᾳ,						D. τοῖς ταμίαις,		
A. τόν ταμίαν,						A. τῇς ταμίαις,		
V. ὦ ταμία.						V. ὦ ταμίαι.		

Sing.			Dual.			Plural.		
N. ὁ τελωνης,			N. A. V. τῷ τελωνῇ,			N. οἱ τελωναι,		
G. τῷ τελωνῇ,			G. D. τοῖς τελωνῇ,			G. τοῖς τελωνῇ,		
D. τῷ τελωνῇ,						D. τοῖς τελωνῇ,		
A. τόν τελωνῇ,						A. τῇς τελωνῇ,		
V. ὦ τελωνῇ.						V. ὦ τελωνῇ.		

Some

Some Words of this Declension are contracted ; as,

Sing.	Dual,	Sing.	Dual,
N. Εἰς	Εἰς	N. Ἀνὰ	Ἀνὰ
G. Εἰς	Εἰς	G. Ἀνὰ	Ἀνὰ
D. Εἰς	Εἰς	D. Ἀνὰ	Ἀνὰ
A. Εἰς	Εἰς	A. Ἀνὰ	Ἀνὰ
V. Εἰς	Εἰς	V. Ἀνὰ	Ἀνὰ

SECOND DECLENSION.

Two Terminations, *α* and *η* ; Feminine Gender.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ μήτηρ	N. A. V. τὰ μήτρα,	N. αἱ μήτρες
G. τῆς μήτρός	G. D. τῶν μήτρων	G. τῶν μήτρων
D. τῇ μήτρί		D. ταῖς μήτραις
A. τὴν μήτραν		A. τὰς μήτρας
V. ἡ μήτηρ		V. αἱ μήτρες

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ φίλος	N. A. V. τὰ φίλα,	N. αἱ φίλαι
G. τῆς φίλης	G. D. τῶν φίλων	G. τῶν φίλων
D. τῇ φίλῃ		D. ταῖς φίλαις
A. τὴν φίλην		A. τὰς φίλας
V. ἡ φίλος		V. αἱ φίλαι

• Nouns ending in *α*, *η*, and *ω* pure, make the Genitive in *ος*, and the Dative in *ω*. A Letter is called pure, when immediately following a Vowel or Diphthong.

Some

Some Nouns of this Declension are contracted; as,

Sing.	Dual,	Sing.	Dual,
N. $\mu\epsilon\sigma\sigma\epsilon$	N. $\gamma\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma\epsilon$	N. $\gamma\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma\epsilon$	N. $\gamma\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma\epsilon$
G. $\mu\epsilon\sigma\sigma\epsilon$	G. $\gamma\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma\epsilon$	G. $\gamma\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma\epsilon$	G. $\gamma\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma\epsilon$
D. $\mu\epsilon\sigma\sigma\epsilon$	D. $\gamma\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma\epsilon$	D. $\gamma\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma\epsilon$	D. $\gamma\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma\epsilon$
A. $\mu\epsilon\sigma\sigma\epsilon$	A. $\gamma\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma\epsilon$	A. $\gamma\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma\epsilon$	A. $\gamma\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma\epsilon$
V. $\mu\epsilon\sigma\sigma\epsilon$	V. $\gamma\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma\epsilon$	V. $\gamma\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma\epsilon$	V. $\gamma\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma\epsilon$

THIRD DECLENSION

Two Terminations, { ^{os, Masculine, Feminine, and}
Common Gender;
_{ov, Neuter.}

Sing.	Dual,	Plural,
N. $\delta\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$	N. A. V. $\tau\omicron\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$	N. $\alpha\iota\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$
G. $\tau\omicron\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$	G. D. $\tau\omicron\upsilon\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\upsilon$	G. $\tau\omicron\upsilon\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\upsilon$
D. $\tau\omicron\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$		D. $\tau\omicron\upsilon\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\upsilon$
A. $\tau\omicron\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$		A. $\tau\omicron\upsilon\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\upsilon$
V. $\alpha\iota\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$		V. $\alpha\iota\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\upsilon$

Sing.	Dual,	Plural.
N. $\tau\omicron\zeta\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$	N. A. V. $\tau\omicron\zeta\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$	N. $\tau\omicron\zeta\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$
G. $\tau\omicron\zeta\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$	G. D. $\tau\omicron\upsilon\zeta\upsilon\lambda\omicron\upsilon$	G. $\tau\omicron\upsilon\zeta\upsilon\lambda\omicron\upsilon$
D. $\tau\omicron\zeta\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$		D. $\tau\omicron\upsilon\zeta\upsilon\lambda\omicron\upsilon$
A. $\tau\omicron\zeta\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$		A. $\tau\omicron\upsilon\zeta\upsilon\lambda\omicron\upsilon$
V. $\alpha\iota\zeta\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$		V. $\alpha\iota\zeta\upsilon\lambda\omicron\upsilon$

Some Nouns of this Declension are contracted; as,

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. $\delta\tau\omicron\omicron\varsigma$	N. A. V. $\tau\omicron\tau\omicron\varsigma$	N. $\alpha\iota\tau\omicron\omicron\varsigma$
G. $\tau\omicron\tau\omicron\varsigma$	G. D. $\tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon$	G. $\tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon$
D. $\tau\omicron\tau\omicron\varsigma$		D. $\tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon$
A. $\tau\omicron\tau\omicron\varsigma$		A. $\tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon$
V. $\alpha\iota\tau\omicron\omicron\varsigma$		V. $\alpha\iota\tau\omicron\omicron\upsilon$

To

To the contracted of this Form may *ἴσους* be referred, differing in the Dative only, which ends in *υ*.

Sing.	Dual,	Sing.	Dual,
N.	&c.	N.	&c.
ἴσους, υς.		ἴσους, υς.	
G. ἴσους, υς.		G. ἴσους, υς.	
D. ἴσους, υς.		D. ἴσους, υς.	
A. ἴσους, υς.		A. ἴσους, υς.	
V. ἴσους, υς.		V. ἴσους, υς.	

FOURTH DECLENSION (κ).

Two Terminations, } *ως*, Masculine, Feminine, and
Common Gender *;
ων, Neuter.

Sing.	Dual.	Sing.
N. ἰ λαυς.	N. A. V. τῷ λαυ.	N. αἱ λαυς.
G. τῷ λαυ.	G. D. τοῖς λαυς.	G. τῶν λαυς.
D. τῷ λαυ.		D. τοῖς λαυς.
A. τῷ λαυ.		A. τῶν λαυς.
V. αἱ λαυς.		V. αἱ λαυς.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τὸ εὐγαυ.	N. A. V. τῷ εὐγαυ.	N. τὰ εὐγαυ.
G. τῷ εὐγαυ.	G. D. τοῖς εὐγαυ.	G. τῶν εὐγαυ.
D. τῷ εὐγαυ.		D. τοῖς εὐγαυ.
A. τῷ εὐγαυ.		A. τῶν εὐγαυ.
V. αἱ εὐγαυ.		V. αἱ εὐγαυ.

* *ἴσους*, of this Declension, is of the Neuter Gender.

Some Nouns of this Declension make the Accusative in *α*; as, *ἄλς*, *ῥαυς*, *ῥαυς*, and *λαυς*; though *ἄλς* and *λαυς* are sometimes found.

FIFTH

To the contracted of this Form may refer only.
FIFTH DECLENSION.
which ends in a

Eight Termi-
nations, } α, ι, υ , Neuter Gender.
 } $\eta, \epsilon, \omicron, \delta, \gamma$, all Genders.

This Declension increases in the Genitive Case.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. $\tau\omicron\ \sigma\upsilon\mu\alpha\tau\iota$, G. $\tau\omicron\ \sigma\upsilon\mu\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$, D. $\tau\omicron\ \sigma\upsilon\mu\alpha\tau\iota$, A. $\tau\omicron\ \sigma\upsilon\mu\alpha\tau\iota$, V. $\delta\ \sigma\upsilon\mu\alpha\tau\iota$.	N. A. V. $\tau\omicron\ \sigma\upsilon\mu\alpha\tau\iota$, G. D. $\tau\omicron\ \sigma\upsilon\mu\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$.	N. $\tau\omicron\ \sigma\upsilon\mu\alpha\tau\iota$, G. $\tau\omicron\ \sigma\upsilon\mu\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$, D. $\tau\omicron\ \sigma\upsilon\mu\alpha\tau\iota$, A. $\tau\omicron\ \sigma\upsilon\mu\alpha\tau\iota$, V. $\delta\ \sigma\upsilon\mu\alpha\tau\iota$.
Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. $\delta\ \tau\iota\lambda\alpha\varsigma$, G. $\tau\omicron\ \tau\iota\lambda\alpha\varsigma$, D. $\tau\omicron\ \tau\iota\lambda\alpha\varsigma$, A. $\tau\omicron\ \tau\iota\lambda\alpha\varsigma$, V. $\delta\ \tau\iota\lambda\alpha\varsigma$.	N. A. V. $\tau\omicron\ \tau\iota\lambda\alpha\varsigma$, G. D. $\tau\omicron\ \tau\iota\lambda\alpha\varsigma$.	N. $\delta\ \tau\iota\lambda\alpha\varsigma$, G. $\tau\omicron\ \tau\iota\lambda\alpha\varsigma$, D. $\tau\omicron\ \tau\iota\lambda\alpha\varsigma$, A. $\tau\omicron\ \tau\iota\lambda\alpha\varsigma$, V. $\delta\ \tau\iota\lambda\alpha\varsigma$.

Many Words of this Declension are contracted,

In every Case, as,		In particular Cases, as,	
I.	II.	I.	II.
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.	Plural.
N. $\kappa\iota\tau\alpha\upsilon\ \alpha\upsilon$, G. $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\upsilon\ \alpha\upsilon$.	N. $\iota\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, G. $\iota\epsilon\iota\varsigma$.	N. $\iota\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, G. $\iota\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, A. $\iota\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, V. $\iota\epsilon\iota\varsigma$.	N. $\iota\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, G. $\iota\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, A. $\iota\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, V. $\iota\epsilon\iota\varsigma$.
III.	IV.	V.	VI.
N. $\kappa\iota\tau\alpha\upsilon\ \alpha\upsilon$, G. $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\upsilon\ \alpha\upsilon$.	N. $\iota\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, G. $\iota\epsilon\iota\varsigma$.	N. $\iota\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, G. $\iota\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, A. $\iota\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, V. $\iota\epsilon\iota\varsigma$.	N. $\iota\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, G. $\iota\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, A. $\iota\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, V. $\iota\epsilon\iota\varsigma$.

III.

N. λαις, λαις.
G. λαιος, λαιος. &c.

IV.

N. δαις, δαις.
G. δαιδος, δαιδος. &c.

V.

N. τιμ-ηαις, ης.
G. τιμ-ηαιος, ηιος. &c.

VI.

N. πλαι-οαις, ος.
G. πλαι-οαιος, οιος. &c.

N. γαις.
G. γαιος.

N. βολις.
G. βολιος.

N. βεις.
G. βειος.

N. μαιζον.
G. μαιζονος.

A. μαιζονα, δαι, ω.

III.

N. γ-αις.
A. γ-αιας.
V. γ-αις.

IV.

N. βολι-υς.
A. βολι-υας.
V. βολι-υς.

V.

N. β-οις.
A. β-οιας.
V. β-οις.

VI.

N. μαιζ-ονος, οος.
A. μαιζ-ονας, οας.
V. μαιζ-ονος, οος.

Θυγατηρ, and ανηρ are syncopated in all Cases, except the Nominative and Vocative Singular, and Dative Plural; but ανηρ inserts a γ. Likewise, πατηρ, μητηρ, and γαστηρ, in the Genitive and Dative Singular only. Thus,

Sing.		Sing.
N. θυγατηρ,		N. ανηρ,
G. θυγατηρος, ρος. &c.		G. αν-ηρος, ρος. &c.

Exceptions in the Accusative Case.

I. Nouns ending in ις, υς, ας, and υς, declined pure, change the ι, of the Nominative into γ. Also, one Word in ας; as, λαας, λααν.

C

Nom.

Nom.	Gen.	Acc.
ἴφης,	ἴφιος,	ἴφιν.
βοτρυς,	βοτρυος,	βοτρυν.
ἡραυς,	ἡραιος,	ἡραυν.
βας,	βοος,	βυν, — among the Poets βοα.

But $\Delta\iota\varsigma$ makes $\Delta\iota\alpha$.

II. Gravitones in $\iota\varsigma$ and $\upsilon\varsigma$, declined impure, and the Compounds of $\omega\upsilon\varsigma$, have both Terminations; as,

N.	G.	A.	N.	G.	A.
ἴφης,	ἴφιδος,	{ ἴφιδα. ἴφιν.	Ὀιδιεύς,	Ὀιδιωδότης,	{ Ὀιδιωδοθή. Ὀιδιωτῶν.

Exceptions in the Vocative Case.

I. Words changing the Long into the corresponding Short Vowel.

Adjectives in $\eta\nu$; Gravitones in $\eta\rho$; and Four Acutitones, $\omega\alpha\tau\eta\rho$, $\delta\alpha\eta\rho$, $\alpha\iota\eta\rho$, $\sigma\omega\tau\eta\rho$; contracted Nouns in $\eta\varsigma$; Nouns in $\omega\nu$ and $\omega\rho$.

But $\Xiενοφών$, Participles in $\omega\nu$, and Words retaining ω in the Genitive (except Ἀπολλων and Ποσειδων), follow the general Example.

II. Words which change σ into ν .

Gravitones and many proper Names in $\alpha\varsigma$; Adjectives in $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, dropping the ι ; and

and the Substantives *πλακοεις, Σιμοεις*. These last sometimes fall under the Third Exception; as *χαριεις, α' χαριεν* and *χαριει*.

Participles in *εις* follow the general Example.

III. Words which cast away *ς*.

Some proper Names in *ας*.

Gravities in *ις* and *υς*; Monosyllables in *υς*; Acutitone Adjectives in *υς*; Nouns ending in *ευς* and *υς*; also *παις*.

Σαλαμυς, πυς, οδυς, and Participles in *υς*, follow the general Example.

IV. The Letter *ξ* seems to be cut off by Apocope in the Vocatives *ἀνα* from *ἀναξ*, and *γυναι* from the obsolete *γυναιξ*.

The Dative Plural is formed

I. From the Nominative Singular in Words ending in *ξ, ψ, or σ* after a Diphthong, by adding *ι*: as, *φλοξ, φλοξι; γυψ, γυψι; κλης, κλησι*. Except in *κτεις, κτεσι; ες, ωσι; πυς, ποσι*; and *βυς, βοσι* among the Poets.

II. From the Dative Singular, by inserting σ before ι ; as, $\rho\eta\tau\omicron\mu\iota$, $\rho\eta\tau\omicron\rho\sigma\iota$; $\omicron\phi\iota\mu\iota$, $\omicron\phi\iota\sigma\iota$; and rejecting δ , θ , μ , τ , when preceding ι ; as, $\omicron\rho\nu\iota\theta\iota$, $\omicron\rho\nu\iota\sigma\iota$; $\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\alpha\delta\iota$, $\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\alpha\sigma\iota$; &c. If \omicron remains in the Penultima after these Letters are rejected, it assumes υ , and forms a Diphthong; as $\lambda\epsilon\omicron\nu\tau\iota$, $\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\iota$.

Exception.

Nouns in $\eta\rho$, which are syncopated, make the Dative in $\alpha\sigma\iota$; as, $\pi\alpha\tau\eta\rho$, $\tau\epsilon\tau\tau\alpha\rho\alpha\sigma\iota$. But $\gamma\alpha\sigma\tau\eta\rho$ makes $\gamma\alpha\sigma\tau\eta\rho\alpha\sigma\iota$, according to the Rule.

FIRST DECLENSION of CONTRACTS.

Three Terminations, { $\eta\varsigma$, Masculine, Feminine, and Common Gender.
 $\epsilon\varsigma$, } Neuter.
 $\omicron\varsigma$, }

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. η τριηρης.		N. $\alpha\iota$ τριηρ-εις, εις.
G. της τριηρ-εος, εις.	N.A.V. τα τριηρ-ει, η.	G. των τριηρ-ων, ων.
D. το τριηρ-ει, ει.	G.D. των τριηρ-ων, ων.	D. των τριηρ-ων, ων.
A. το τριηρ-ει, ει.		A. των τριηρ-ων, ων.
V. ω τριηρ-εις.		V. ω τριηρ-εις, εις.
Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. το τυχος.		N. τα τυχ-αι, η.
G. του τυχ-εος, εις.	N.A.V. του τυχ-ει, η.	G. των τυχ-ων, ων.
D. του τυχ-ει, ει.	G.D. του τυχ-ων, ων.	D. των τυχ-ων, ων.
A. το τυχ-ει, ει.		A. των τυχ-ων, ων.
V. ω τυχ-εις.		V. ω τυχ-εις, εις.

Nouns

Nouns compounded of κλεος, as Ἡρακλεος, Ἑτεοκλεος, have a double Contraction, one in the Nominative, and two in the other Cases.

N.	Ἡρακλ-ης	ης
G.	Ἡρακλ-ου	ου
D.	Ἡρακλ-ει	ει
A.	Ἡρακλ-αν	αν
V.	Ἡρακλ-ει	ει

SECOND DECLENSION.

Two Terminations, Masculine, Feminine, and Common Gender.
Neuter.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ ὄφις,	N. A. V. τῷ ὄφι,	N. οἱ ὄφ-εις,
G. τοῦ ὄφιδος,	G. D. τοῖν ὄφιοιν.	G. τῶν ὄφιδων,
D. τῷ ὄφ-ει,		D. τοῖς ὄφισι,
A. τὸν ὄφιν,		A. τοὺς ὄφ-ιας,
V. ὁ ὄφι.		V. ὁ ὄφ-ιας,

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τὸ σινησι,	N. A. V. τῷ σινησι,	N. τὰ σινησι-α,
G. τοῦ σινησιδος,	G. D. τοῖν σινησιόιν.	G. τῶν σινησιών,
D. τῷ σινησι-ει,		D. τοῖς σινησιόσι,
A. τὸ σινησι,		A. τὰ σινησι-α,
V. ὁ σινησι.		V. ὁ σινησι-α,

THIRD DECLENSION.

Three Terminations, { εως, Masculine.
 υς, Masculine, and Feminine.
 υ, Neuter.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ βασιλεὺς,	N.A.V. το βασιλ-υς, η,	N. οἱ βασιλ-εις, εις
G. το βασιλεος,		G. των βασιλεων,
D. τη βασιλ-ει, αι,	G.D. του βασιλειον.	D. τοις βασιλευσι,
A. τον βασιλεα,		A. τος βασιλ-ιας, εις
V. ὦ βασιλεν.		V. ὦ βασιλ-εις, εις

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ πτελεὺς,	N.A.V. τω πτελ-υς, η,	N. οἱ πτελ-εις, εις
G. το πτελεος,		G. των πτελεων,
D. τη πτελ-ει, αι,	G.D. του πτελειον.	D. τοις πτελευσι,
A. τον πτελεα,		A. τος πτελ-ιας, εις
V. ὦ πτελεν.		V. ὦ πτελ-εις, εις

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. το αἶν,	N.A.V. τα αἶ-ια, η,	N. τα αἶ-ια, η
G. το αἶτος,		G. των αἶτων
D. τη αἶ-ει, αι,	G.D. του αἶτιον.	D. τοις αἶτι
A. το αἶν,		A. τα αἶ-ια, η
V. ὦ αἶν.		V. ὦ αἶ-ια, η

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Two Terminations, { ως, Feminine Gender.
 ω, }

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ φιδω,	N.A.V. τα φιδω,	N. αι φιδω,
G. της φιδ-ωος, ως,		G. των φιδω,
D. τη φιδ-ωι, ωι,	G.D. των φιδω.	D. ταις φιδως,
A. την φιδ ωα, ω.		A. τας φιδως,
V. ὦ φιδωι.		V. ὦ φιδωι.

FIFTH

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Two Termination- $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} as \text{ pure,} \\ nas, \end{array} \right\}$ Neuter Gender.

Singulariter.

N. τὸ κεφάλι, by Syncope κεφαλός, by Crasis κεφαλός.
 G. τοῦ κεφαλός, κεφαλῆς, κεφαλῶν.
 D. τῷ κεφαλῷ, κεφαλῇ, κεφαλῶν.
 A. τὸ κεφάλι, κεφαλὴν, κεφαλῶν.
 V. ἡ κεφαλὴ, κεφαλῶν.

Dualiter.

N. A. V. τὰ κεφάλια, κεφαλῶν, κεφαλῶν.
 G. D. τοῦ κεφαλίου, κεφαλῶν, κεφαλῶν.

Pluraliter.

N. τὰ κεφάλια, κεφαλῶν, κεφαλῶν.
 G. τοῦ κεφαλίου, κεφαλῶν, κεφαλῶν.
 D. τοῖς κεφαλῶν, κεφαλῶν, κεφαλῶν.
 A. τὰ κεφάλια, κεφαλῶν, κεφαλῶν.
 V. ἡ κεφαλὴ, κεφαλῶν, κεφαλῶν.

ADJECTIVES.

Some are formed with three Terminations in

as, ασα, αν, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{after the Second and Fifth of} \\ \text{the Simples.} \end{array} \right.$

eis, εσσα, εν, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{after the Second and Third of} \\ \text{the Simples.} \end{array} \right.$

os, η, ον, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{after the Second of the Simples} \\ \text{and Third of the Contracts.} \end{array} \right.$

Ex-

Examples.

I.
Sing.
N. π-ας, ασα, αν.
G. π-ατος, ασης, ατος.
D. π-ατι, αση, ατι.
A. π-ατα, ασαν, αν.
V. π-ας, ασα, αν.

Dual.
N.A.V. π-ατις, ασαι, ατις.
G. D. π-ατιον, ασαιον, ατιον.

Plural.
N. π-ατις, ασαι, ατια.
G. π-ατων, ασαι, ατων.
D. π-ασι, ασαις, ασι.
A. π-ατας, ασας, ατια.
V. π-ατες, ασαι, ατια.

III.
Sing.
N. καλ-ος, η, ου.
G. καλ-ου, ης, υ.
D. καλ-ου, η, ου.
A. καλ-ον, ην, ου.
V. καλ-ει, η, ου.

Dual.
N.A.V. καλ-ου, η, ου.
G. D. καλ-ον, ην, ου.

Plural.
N. καλ-οι, αι, ου.
G. καλ-ων, αι, ου.
D. καλ-οις, αις, οις.
A. καλ-ους, αις, οις.
V. καλ-ουσι, αις, οις.

II.
Sing.
N. χαρ-ις, ισσα, ιν.
G. χαρ-ιτος, ισσης, ιτος.
D. χαρ-ιτι, ισση, ιτι.
A. χαρ-ιτα, ισσαν, ιν.
V. χαρ-ις, ισσα, ιν.

Dual.
N.A.V. χαρ-ιτις, ισσαι, ιτις.
G. D. χαρ-ιτιον, ισσαιον, ιτιον.

Plural.
N. χαρ-ιτις, ισσαι, ιτια.
G. χαρ-ιτων, ισσαι, ιτων.
D. χαρ-ισι, ισσαις, ισι.
A. χαρ-ιτας, ισσας, ιτια.
V. χαρ-ιτες, ισσαι, ιτια.

IV.
Sing.
N. οξ-υς, ια, ου.
G. οξ-υτος, ιας, ιτος.
D. οξ-υτι, ια, ιτι.
A. οξ-υτα, ιαν, ιν.
V. οξ-υς, ια, ιν.

Dual.
N.A.V. οξ-υτις, ιαι, ιτις.
G. D. οξ-υτιον, ιαιον, ιτιον.

Plural.
N. οξ-υτις, ιαι, ιτια.
G. οξ-υτων, ιαι, ιτων.
D. οξ-υσι, ιαις, ισι.
A. οξ-υτας, ιαις, ιτια.
V. οξ-υτες, ιαις, ιτια.

The Poets make the Masculine and Feminine of this Case in α; αι, ου; αιαι, ουαι.

The

The following Terminations are peculiar to the Participles :

ων, υσα, ον,	} after the Second and Fifth of the Simples.
ων, υσα, υν,	
εις, εισα, εν,	
ως, υια, ος,	
ως, ωσα, ως,	

Exceptions.

I. Adjectives in *ος* pure, and *ρος*, make the Feminine in *α*; but Numerals in *οος*, as *ὀγδοος*, *ἑπταλος*, *διδωλος*, contracted Adjectives in *εος*, as *ἄργυρ-εος--ης*, and the Pronoun *ἑος*, follow the general Example.

II. Four Adjectives, *ἄλλος*, *τηλικυλος*, *τοσυλος*, *τοιυλος*, and four Pronouns, *ὅς*, *ἐτός*, *ἐκεινος*, *αὐτος* with its Compounds *ἐμαυτη*, *σεαυτη*, *ἑαυτη*, make the Neuter Gender in *ο*.

III. *Μελας* and *ταλας* borrow their Feminine from the obsolete *μελαινος* and *ταλαινος*. Thus,

Sing.		Sing.
N. <i>μελας, αινε, αν.</i>		N. <i>ταλ'ας, αινα, αν.</i>
G. <i>μελ'ανος, αινης, ανος. &c.</i>		G. <i>ταλ'ανος, αινης, ανος. &c.</i>

IV. *Μεγας* is thus declined :

	Sing.	
Masc.	Femin.	Neuter.
N. <i>μεγας,</i>		<i>μεγα.</i>
A. <i>μεγαν,</i>		<i>μεγα.</i>
V. <i>μεγα,</i>		<i>μεγα.</i>

The Feminine Gender, with all its other Cases

Cases in the Masculine and Neuter, is borrowed from the obsolete *μεγαλ-ος, η, ον*.

	Sing.	
Masc.	Femin.	Neuter.
N. πολυς *		πολυ.
A. πολυν,		πολυ.
V. πολυ,		πολυ.

The Feminine Gender, with all its other Cases in the Masculine and Neuter, is borrowed from the obsolete *πολλ-ος, η, ον*.

Some Adjectives are formed with Three Articles and Two Terminations in

M.&F.	N.			
ην,	εν,	}		after the Fifth of the Simples.
ων,	ον,			
ωρ,	ορ,			
ας,	αν			
ης,	ες,	-	-	First of the Contracts.
ις,	ι,	-	-	Fifth of the Simples.
ος,	ον,	-	-	Third of the Simples.
υς,	υ,	-	-	Fifth of the Simples.
ως,	ων,	-	-	Fourth of the Simples.
ους,	ουν,	-	-	Fifth of the Simples.

* The Poets decline *πολυς* throughout like *δξ-υς, ια, υ*.

Examples

Examples.

<p>ην.</p> <p>Sing. M.&F. N.</p> <p>N. τερ-ην, εν. G. τερ-ενος. D. τερ-εσι. A. τερ-εα, εν. V. τερ-εν.</p> <p>Dual.</p> <p>N. A. V. τερ-ενε. G. D. τερ-ενοι.</p> <p>Plural.</p> <p>N. τερ-ενες, ενα. G. τερ-ενων. D. τερ-εσι. A. τερ-εα, ενα. V. τερ-ενε, ενα.</p>	<p>ων.</p> <p>Sing. M.&F. N.</p> <p>N. γει-ων, ον. G. γει-ονος. D. γει-οσι. A. γει-ονα, ον. V. γει-ον.</p> <p>Dual.</p> <p>N. A. V. γει-ονε. G. D. γει-ονοιν.</p> <p>Plural.</p> <p>N. γει-ονες, ονα. G. γει-ονων. D. γει-οσι. A. γει-ονα, ονα. V. γει-ονε, ονα.</p>	<p>ωρ.</p> <p>Sing. M.&F. N.</p> <p>N. μεγαλη-ωρ, ορ. G. μεγαλη-ορος. D. μεγαλη-ορι. A. μεγαλη-ορα, ορ. V. μεγαλη-ορ.</p> <p>Dual.</p> <p>N. A. V. μεγαλη-ορε. G. D. μεγαλη-οροιν.</p> <p>Plural.</p> <p>N. μεγαλη-ορες, ορα. G. μεγαλη-ορων. D. μεγαλη-ορι. A. μεγαλη-ορα, ορα. V. μεγαλη-ορε, ορα.</p>
<p>ας.</p> <p>Sing. M.&F. N.</p> <p>N. αειν-ας, αν. G. αειν-ατος. D. αειν-ατι. A. αειν-ατα, αν. V. αειν-αν.</p> <p>Dual.</p> <p>N. A. V. αειν-αυτε. G. D. αειν-αυτοιν.</p> <p>Plural.</p> <p>N. αειν-αυτες, αυτα. G. αειν-αυτων. D. αειν-ασι. A. αειν-αυτας, αυτα. V. αειν-αυτε, αυτα.</p>	<p>ης.</p> <p>Sing. M.&F. N.</p> <p>N. αληθ-ης, ες. G. αληθ-εος, υς. D. αληθ-ει, ει. A. αληθ-εα, η, ες. V. αληθ-ε.</p> <p>Dual.</p> <p>N. A. V. αληθ-εε, η. G. D. αληθ-εοιν, οιν.</p> <p>Plural.</p> <p>N. αληθ-εις, εις, εα, η. G. αληθ-εων, ων. D. αληθ-εσι. A. αληθ-εας, εις, εα, η. V. αληθ-εις, εις, εα, η.</p>	<p>ις.</p> <p>Sing. M.&F. N.</p> <p>N. ευχαρ-ις, ι. G. ευχαρ-ιτος. D. ευχαρ-ιτι. A. ευχαρ-ιτα & ιν, ια V. ευχαρ-ι.</p> <p>Dual.</p> <p>N. A. V. ευχαρ-ιτε. G. D. ευχαρ-ιτοιν.</p> <p>Plural.</p> <p>N. ευχαρ-ιτες, ιτα. G. ευχαρ-ιτων. D. ευχαρ-ισι. A. ευχαρ-ιτας, ιτα. V. ευχαρ-ιτε, ιτα.</p>

Cases in the Masculine and Neuter, is borrowed from the obsolete μεγαλ-ος, η, ον.

	Sing.	
	Masc.	Femin.
	Neuter.	
N.	πολυς *,	πολυ.
A.	πολυν,	πολυ.
V.	πολυ,	πολυ.

The Feminine Gender, with all its other Cases in the Masculine and Neuter, is borrowed from the obsolete πολλ-ος, η, ον.

Some Adjectives are formed with Three Articles and Two Terminations in

M.&F.	N.			
ην,	εν,	}	after the Fifth of the Simples.	
ων,	ον,			
ωρ,	ορ,			
ας,	αν			
ης,	ες,	-	-	First of the Contracts.
ις,	ι,	-	-	Fifth of the Simples.
ος,	ον,	-	-	Third of the Simples.
υς,	υ,	-	-	Fifth of the Simples.
ως,	ων,	-	-	Fourth of the Simples.
ους,	ουν,	-	-	Fifth of the Simples.

* The Poets decline πολυς throughout like δξ-υς, εια, υ.

Examples

Examples.

ην.
Sing.
M.&F. N.
N. τερ-ην, εν.
G. τερ-ερος.
D. τερ-εσι.
A. τερ-εας, εν.
V. τερ-εν.

Dual.
N. A. V. τερ-εβε.
G. D. τερ-εροιιν.

Plural.
N. τερ-εβες, ενα.
G. τερ-εβων.
D. τερ-εσι.
A. τερ-εβας, ενα.
V. τερ-εβες, ενα.

ων.
Sing.
M.&F. N.
N. γει-ων, ον.
G. γει-ορος.
D. γει-οσι.
A. γει-οας, ον.
V. γει-ον.

Dual.
N. A. V. γει-οβε.
G. D. γει-οροιιν.

Plural.
N. γει-οβες, ονα.
G. γει-οβων.
D. γει-οσι.
A. γει-οβας, ονα.
V. γει-οβες, ονα.

ωρ.
Sing.
M. & F. N.
N. μεγαλη-ωρ, ορ.
G. μεγαλη-ορος.
D. μεγαλη-οσι.
A. μεγαλη-ορας, ορ.
V. μεγαλη-ορ.

Dual.
N. A. V. μεγαλη-ορε.
G. D. μεγαλη-οροιιν.

Plural.
N. μεγαλη-ορες, ορα.
G. μεγαλη-ορων.
D. μεγαλη-οσι.
A. μεγαλη-ορας, ορα.
V. μεγαλη-ορες, ορα.

ας.
Sing.
M.&F. N.
N. αειν-ας, αν.
G. αειν-ατος.
D. αειν-ατι.
A. αειν-ατα, αν.
V. αειν-αν.

Dual.
N. A. V. αειν-ατι.
G. D. αειν-ατοιιν.

Plural.
N. αειν-ατες, αντα.
G. αειν-ατων.
D. αειν-ασι.
A. αειν-ατας, αντα.
V. αειν-ατες, αντα.

ης.
Sing.
M.&F. N.
N. αληθ-ης, ες.
G. αληθ-εος, ες.
D. αληθ-εσι, εσι.
A. αληθ-εας, η, ες.
V. αληθ-ες.

Dual.
N. A. V. αληθ-εβ, η.
G. D. αληθ-εοιν, οιν.

Plural.
N. αληθ-εβς, εις, εαι, η.
G. αληθ-εων, ων.
D. αληθ-εσι.
A. αληθ-εας, εις, εαι, η.
V. αληθ-εβς, εις, εαι, η.

ις.
Sing.
M.&F. N.
N. ευχαρ-ις, ις.
G. ευχαρ-ιτος.
D. ευχαρ-ιτι.
A. ευχαρ-ιτα, δε, ιν, ις.
V. ευχαρ-ις.

Dual.
N. A. V. ευχαρ-ιτι.
G. D. ευχαρ-ιτοιιν.

Plural.
N. ευχαρ-ιτες, ιτα.
G. ευχαρ-ιτων.
D. ευχαρ-ισι.
A. ευχαρ-ιτας, ιτα.
V. ευχαρ-ιτες, ιτα.

ος.		
Sing.		
M.&F.	N.	
N.	ἰνδοξ-ος,	ον.
G.	ἰνδοξ-ου.	
D.	ἰνδοξ-ω.	
A.	ἰνδοξ-ον.	
V.	ἰνδοξ-ει,	ον.

Dual.		
N. A. V.	ἰνδοξ-ω.	
G. D.	ἰνδοξ-οιν.	

Plural.		
N.	ἰνδοξ-οις,	α.
G.	ἰνδοξ-ων.	
D.	ἰνδοξ-οις.	
A.	ἰνδοξ-ους,	α.
V.	ἰνδοξ-οι,	α.

υς.		
Sing.		
M.&F.	N.	
N.	ἄδακρ-υς,	υ.
G.	ἄδακρ-υος.	
D.	ἄδακρ-υι.	
A.	ἄδακρ-υν,	υ.
V.	ἄδακρ-υ.	

Dual.		
N. A. V.	ἄδακρ-υι.	
G. D.	ἄδακρ-υοιν.	

Plural.		
N.	ἄδακρ-υεις,	υς, υα.
G.	ἄδακρ-υων.	
D.	ἄδακρ-υσι.	
A.	ἄδακρ-υας,	υς, υα.
V.	ἄδακρ-υεις,	υς, υα.

ως.		
Sing.		
M.&F.	N.	
N.	εὐγε-ως,	ων.
G.	εὐγε-ω.	
D.	εὐγε-ω.	
A.	εὐγε-ων.	
V.	εὐγε-ως,	ων.

Dual.		
N. A. V.	εὐγε-ω.	
G. D.	εὐγε-ων.	

Plural.		
N.	εὐγε-ω.	
G.	εὐγε-ων.	
D.	εὐγε-ως.	
A.	εὐγε-ως,	ω.
V.	εὐγε-ω.	

υς.		
Sing.		
M.&F.	N.	
N.	διπ-υς,	υν.
G.	διπ-οδος.	
D.	διπ-οδι.	
A.	διπ-οδα & υν,	υν.
V.	διπ-υς & υ,	υν.

Dual.		
M.&F.	N.	
N. A. V.	διπ-οδε.	
G. D.	διπ-οδοιν.	

Plural.		
M.&F.	N.	
N.	διπ-οδες,	οδα.
G.	διπ-οδων.	
D.	διπ-οσι.	
A.	διπ-οδας,	οδα.
V.	διπ-οδες,	οδα.

A few Adjectives are formed with Three Articles and One Termination in

		Nom.	Gen.
		ὁ, ἡ, το,	τη, της, τη,
ιν,	after the Fifth of the Sim- ples; as,	τριγλωχιν,	τριγλωχινος.
ρ,		μακαρ,	μακαρος.
σ,		πολυδεραις,	πολυδεραιδος.
ξ,		πταξ,	πταγος.
ψ,		γλαυκωψ,	γλαυκωπος.
αρς,		πολυαρς,	πολυαρνος.

COM-

COMPARISON.

I. Adjectives ending in $\alpha\rho$, $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\iota\varsigma$, $\upsilon\varsigma$, $\eta\nu$, $\omega\nu$, $\alpha\varsigma$, $\eta\varsigma$, $\upsilon\varsigma$, form their Comparison by the Addition of $\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ and $\tau\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$ to the

Nom. Sing.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha\rho, \\ \epsilon\iota\varsigma, \text{ losing } \iota, \end{array} \right.$	as	$\mu\alpha\kappa\alpha\rho,$	$\mu\alpha\kappa\alpha\rho\iota\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma,$	$\mu\alpha\kappa\alpha\rho\iota\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma.$
Masc. of	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \iota\varsigma, \\ \upsilon\varsigma, \end{array} \right.$		$\chi\alpha\rho\iota\iota\varsigma,$	$\chi\alpha\rho\iota\epsilon\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma,$	$\chi\alpha\rho\iota\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma.$
			$\gamma\alpha\tau\epsilon\rho\iota\varsigma,$	$\gamma\alpha\tau\epsilon\rho\iota\epsilon\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma,$	$\gamma\alpha\tau\epsilon\rho\iota\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma.$
			$\alpha\pi\lambda\upsilon\varsigma,$	$\alpha\pi\lambda\upsilon\epsilon\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma,$	$\alpha\pi\lambda\upsilon\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma.$
Nom. Plural	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \eta\nu, \\ \omega\nu, \end{array} \right.$	as	$\tau\epsilon\rho\text{-}\eta\nu, \epsilon\nu\epsilon\varsigma,$	$\tau\epsilon\rho\eta\nu\epsilon\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma,$	$\tau\epsilon\rho\eta\nu\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma.$
Masc. of			$\sigma\omega\phi\rho\text{-}\omega\nu, \omicron\nu\epsilon\varsigma,$	$\sigma\omega\phi\rho\omicron\nu\epsilon\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma,$	$\sigma\omega\phi\rho\omicron\nu\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma.$
Nom. Sing.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha\varsigma, \\ \eta\varsigma, \end{array} \right.$	as	$\mu\epsilon\lambda\text{-}\alpha\varsigma, \alpha\nu,$	$\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha\nu\iota\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma,$	$\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha\nu\iota\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma.$
Neuter of	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \upsilon\varsigma, \\ \upsilon\varsigma, \end{array} \right.$		$\alpha\pi\omega\iota\theta\text{-}\eta\varsigma, \epsilon\varsigma,$	$\alpha\pi\omega\iota\theta\epsilon\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma,$	$\alpha\pi\omega\iota\theta\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma.$
			$\epsilon\upsilon\rho\text{-}\upsilon\varsigma, \upsilon,$	$\epsilon\upsilon\rho\upsilon\iota\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma,$	$\epsilon\upsilon\rho\upsilon\iota\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma.$

II. Adjectives ending in ξ form their Comparison from the Nominative Plural by changing $\epsilon\varsigma$ into $\iota\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ and $\iota\epsilon\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$; as $\beta\lambda\alpha\xi$, $\beta\lambda\alpha\kappa\epsilon\varsigma$, $\beta\lambda\alpha\kappa\iota\iota\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$, $\beta\lambda\alpha\kappa\iota\iota\tau\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$.

III. Adjectives ending in $\omicron\varsigma$ change $\omicron\varsigma$, if the Penultima be long, into $\omicron\iota\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ and $\omicron\iota\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$; if short, into $\omega\iota\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ and $\omega\iota\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$: as,

$\epsilon\grave{\nu}\delta\omicron\xi\omicron\varsigma$, $\epsilon\grave{\nu}\delta\omicron\xi\omicron\iota\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$, $\epsilon\grave{\nu}\delta\omicron\xi\omicron\iota\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$;
 $\phi\rho\omicron\nu\iota\mu\omicron\varsigma$, $\phi\rho\omicron\nu\iota\mu\omega\iota\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$, $\phi\rho\omicron\nu\iota\mu\omega\iota\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$.

The Attics compare many Adjectives in each of these Classes in $\iota\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$, $\iota\epsilon\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$; $\alpha\iota\iota\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$, $\alpha\iota\iota\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$; and $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$, $\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$: the last in common with the Ionics.

* $\upsilon\varsigma$ is often changed into $\iota\omega\nu$ and $\iota\varsigma\omicron\varsigma$.

IRREGULAR COMPARISONS.

Posit.	Comp.	Superl.	Posit.	Comp.	Superl.
κακος,	{ κακωτερος, κακωτατος. κακιων, κακιος.		ῥαδης,	{ ῥαιων, ῥαων,	ῥαισος, ῥατος, Ion
καλος,	καλλιον, καλλιστος.		ῥηιδης,		ῥηιστος, Ion
αισχυρος,	αισχυιον, αισχυιστος,	} Iohing	φιλος,	{ φιλτερος, φιλτατος, φιλιων, φιλιος,	} Iohing
εκθρος,	εκθιον, εκθιστος,		γεραιος,	γεραιτερος, γεραιατος,	
εκατρος,	εκατιων, εκατιστος,		θεριος,	θεριτερος, θεριατος,	

Comparisons more irregular.

Posit.	Comp.	Superl.	Pos.	Comp.	Superl.
αγαθος,	αμεινων, αγαθωτατος.		—	μειων,	μεισος.
μεγας,	μειζων, μεγατος.		—	{ ησων, ηττων,	{ ηπιστος.
	μειζων I. μασσων D.		—	{ χειρων, χερειων,	{ χειριστος.

From the Comparative in *ων* of Words in *υς*, *ι* is often taken away, and the preceding Consonant changed into *σσ*; as,

βαθυς, { βαθιων, &
βασσων, } βαθιστος.

ελακυσ, ελασσων, ελακιστος.
ελαττων Att.

πολυς, πλειων, πλειστος; for πολιων, πολιστος.

Comparisons from the Comparative Degree.

καλλιον,	καλλιωτερος.	ῥαων,	{ ῥαοτερον; ῥηιτερον Ion.
λωιον,	λωιτερος.	χειρων,	χειροτερον.
μειων,	μειοτερος.	χερειων,	χερειοτερον.
προτερος,	περοτεραιτερος.		

From the Superlative.

χειριστος, χειριστιαη; κυδιστος, κυδισατος; ελακιστος, ελακισοτερος;
πρωλος, πρωλιστος.

From

From Substantives.

βασιλευς,	βασιλευτερος,	βασιλευτατος.	ῥιγος,	ῥιγιων,	ῥιγιτος.
θιος,	θειτερος.	—	κερδος,	κερδιων,	κερδιτος.
φωρ,	φωριτερος,	φωριτατος.	κυδος,	κυδιων,	κυδιτος.
κλεπτης,	κλεπιτερος,	κλεπιτατος.	αρης,	αρειων,	αριτος.
κραμβης,	κραμβιτερος,	κραμβιτατος.	κραιος,	—	κραιιστος.
πληκτης,	πληκιτερος,	πληκιτατος.	κρειων,	{ κρειστων,	—
πολης,	πολιτερος,	πολιτατος.		{ κρεντιων,	

From a Pronoun.

αυτος, —, αυτατατος.

From Verbs.

βελομαι,	{ βελτερος,	βελτις*.	φερω,	φερτερος,	{ φερτατος.
λω,	{ βελτιων,				{ φεριτος.
λωιτερος,		λων,			φερτιτος.

From a Participle.

ῥῥωμενος, ῥῥωμενετερος, ῥῥωμενετατος.

From Adverbs.

ανω,	ανωτερος,	ανωτατος.	εγγυς,	{ εγγυτερος,	εγγυτατος.
κατω,	κατωτερος,	κατωτατος.		{ εγγιων,	εγγιτος.
αφαρ,	αφαρτερος,	αφαρτατος.	οπισω,	οπιστερος,	οπισατος.
εσω,	εσωτερος,	εσωτατος.	πορρω,	πορρωτερος,	πορρωτατος.
εξω,	εξωτερος,	εξωτατος.	πρωι,	πρωιατερος,	πρωιατατος.
μαλα,	μαλλον,	μαλιστα.	υψι,	—	υψιστος.
προσω,	προσωτερος,	προσωτατος.			

From Prepositions.

υπερ, υπερτερος, υπερτατος, by Syncope υπατος.
 προ, προτερος, προτατος, Sync. προατος, by Contract. πρωτος.

* Others form these Comparisons from βελος, a Weapon.

NUMERALS.

Cardinals.		Ordinals.	
ἓς,	one.	πρῶτος,	first.
δύο,	two.	δευτερος,	second.
τρεις,	three.	τρίτος,	third.
τεσσαρες,	four.&c. (m)	τεταρτος,	fourth. &c.

All the Cardinal Numbers from τεσσαρες, four, to ἑκατον, a hundred, are undeclined : all above are declined; as, δακοσι-οι, αι, α, two hundred; &c.

Sing.				M.	F.	N.
M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
N. ἓς,	μία,	εν.	In the same Manner its Compounds	οὐδεις,	οὐδεμία,	οὐδεν*.
G. ἑνος,	μίας,	ἑνος.			&c.	
D. ἑνι,	μια,	ἑνι.		μηδεις,	μηδεμία,	μηδεν.
A. ἑνα,	μian,	ἑν.			&c.	

Dual.		Plural.	Plural.	
N. }	δυο † &	N. —	M.&F.	N.
A. }	δυν.	G. δυν, Poet.	N.	τρεις, τρια.
V. }	δυν.	D. δυσι.	G.	τριων.
G. }	δυσιν &	A. —	D.	τρισι.
D. }	δυνιν.		A.	τρεις, τρια.

* ἑδεις, ἑδιναι; μηδεις, μηδιναι, μηδισι; sometimes occur.

† δυο is also an Aptot.

Primitive

Possessive.

Demonstrative.

Relative.

Indefinite.

Compounds.

of { his
her } self.
it }

Sing.

N.	ος,	η,	ο,
G.	ης,	ης,	ης.
D.	ω,	η,	ω.
A.	ον,	ην,	ο.

Dual.
N.A. $\acute{\omega}$, $\acute{\alpha}$, $\acute{\omega}$.
G.D. $\acute{\omega}\iota\gamma$, $\acute{\alpha}\iota\gamma$, $\acute{\omega}\iota\gamma$.

Plural.

N.	οἱ, αἱ, α.
G.	ων, ων, ων.
D.	οἷς, αἷς, οἷς,
A.	οὖς, ας, α.

αὐτός and **ἐκεῖνος** are declined like **ὁς**.

* T_{15} is also an Interrogative.

† By Aphæresis *μᾶ, μοι, με.*

Sing.	
N.	ὁὗτος, αὐτή, τὸτο.
G.	τούτου, ταύτης, τούτου.
D.	τούτῳ, ταύτῃ, τούτῳ.
A.	τούτον, ταύτην, τούτο.

Dual.	
N. A.	τούτων, ταύτων, τούτων.
G. D.	τούτοις, ταύταις, τούτοις.

Plural.	
N.	οὗτοι, αὗται, ταῦτα.
G.	τούτων, ταύτων, τούτων.
D.	τούτοις, ταύταις, τούτοις.
A.	τούτους, ταύτας, ταῦτα.

Sing.	
N.	αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό.
G.	αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς, αὐτοῦ.
D.	αὐτῷ, αὐτῇ, αὐτῷ.
A.	αὐτόν, αὐτήν, αὐτό.

Plural.	
N.	αὗτοι, αὗται, αὐτά.
G.	αὐτῶν, αὐτῶν, αὐτῶν.
D.	αὐτοῖς, αὐταῖς, αὐτοῖς.
A.	αὐτούς, αὐτάς, αὐτά.

In like manner are declined *ἐμ-*
αὐτός and *ἐμῆς* in the singular
number only.

ἐμῆς and *ἐμῆς* are often contracted into *ἐμῆς* and *ἐμῆς*.

Sing.		Dual.		Plural.	
M. F.	N.	N. A.	N.	M. F.	N.
N.	τίς, τι.	N. A.	τις,	N.	τις, τι.
G.	τινός.	G. D.	τινῶν.	G.	τινῶν.
D.	τινί.			D.	τινῶν.
A.	τίνα, τι.			A.	τινας, τινας.

Sing.	
N.	ὁ, ἡ, το, δεινός, or δεινή.
G.	τῆ, τῆς, τῆ, δεινῶτος, or δεινῆς.
D.	τῷ, τῇ, τῷ, δεινῶτι, or δεινῇ.
A.	τὸν, τὴν, το, δεινόν.

V E R B S.

There are Four Conjugations of Baryton Verbs, distinguished by their Characteristics.

The Characteristic is the Letter which immediately precedes *ω* or *ομαι*. In *πῶ, κῶ, μῶ*, the former Letter is the Characteristic.

* *δεινός* is also found in every Case.

CHARACTERISTICS of the

FIRST CONJUGATION.

Pref.	Fut.	Perf.
π, τερπω β, λειβω φ, γραφω π, τυπιω	τερψω λειψω γραφω τυπιω	τετερφα. λειψα. γεγραφα. τιτυφα.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

Pref.	Fut.	Perf.
τ, ανυτω θ, αιδω θ, πληθω ξ, φραζω ω pure*, as τιω	ανυσω αισω πλησω φρασω τισω	ηνυκα. ηκα. πεπληκα. πεφρακα. τετικα.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

Pref.	Fut.	Perf.
κ, πλεκω γ, λεγω χ, βρεχω σσ, ορυσσω or τι, ορυτιω	πλεξω λεξω βρεξω ορυξω	πεπλεχα. λελεχα. βεβερεχα. ωρυχα.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

Pref.	Fut.	Perf.
λ, ψαλλω μ, νεμω ν, φαινω ρ, σπειρω μ, τεμνω	ψαλω νεμω φανω σπερω τεμνω	εψαλκα. νενεμηκα. πεφαγκα. εσπαγκα. τετεμηκα.

V O I C E S,

Active, Passive, Middle.

M O O D S,

Indicative,	Subjunctive,
Imperative,	Infinitive.
Optative,	

(n) TENSES in the Active and Middle Voices,

Present,	First and	Future,
Imperfect,	Second	
Perfect,	First and	Aorist.
Pluperfect,	Second	

A Paulo-post-future is added in the Passive.

* When a Vowel or Diphthong precedes ω or ομαι.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

S. τυπῶ, τυπῆς, τυπῇ*

D. (ο) τυπῆτον, τυπῆτον*

P. τυπόμεν, τυπέτε, τυπῶσι

Imperfect.

S. ἐτυπῶν, ἐτυπῆς, ἐτυπῇ*

D. ἐτυπῆλον, ἐτυπῆλιν*

P. ἐτυπόμεν, ἐτυπέτε, ἐτυπῶσι

First Future.

S. τυψῶ, τυψῆς, τυψῇ*

D. τυψῆλον, τυψῆλιν*

P. τυψόμεν, τυψέτε, τυψῶσι

First Aorist.

S. ἐτυψα, ἐτυψας, ἐτυψῇ*

D. ἐτυψῆλον, ἐτυψῆλιν*

P. ἐτυψόμεν, ἐτυψέτε, ἐτυψῶσι

Perfect.

S. τετυψα, τετυψας, τετυψῇ*

D. τετυψῆλον, τετυψῆλιν*

P. τετυψόμεν, τετυψέτε, τετυψῶσι

Pluperfect.

S. ἐτετυψεν, ἐτετυψεις, ἐτετυψῇ*

D. ἐτετυψῆλον, ἐτετυψῆλιν*

P. ἐτετυψόμεν, ἐτετυψέτε, ἐτετυψῶσι

* This Tense in Verbs of the Fifth Conjugation, and in the Attic and Doric Dialects, is formed like the Second Future.

Second Aorist.

S. ἔτυπον, ἔτυπες, ἔτυπε
D. ἔτυπλον, ἔτυπλιν
P. ἔτυπομεν, ἔτυπετε, ἔτυπον

Second Future.

S. τυπῶ, τυπῆς, τυπῇ
D. τυπείτον, τυπείτων
P. τυπῶμεν, τυπῆτε, τυπῶσι

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect.

S. τυπῆ, τυπῆτω
D. τυπῆτον, τυπῆτων
P. τυπῆτε, τυπῆτωσαν

First Aorist.

S. τυψον, τυψατω
D. τυψατον, τυψατων
P. τυψατε, τυψατωσαν

Second Aorist.

S. τυπε, τυπετω
D. τυπετον, τυπετων
P. τυπετε, τυπετωσαν

Perfect.

S. τετυφε, τετυφῶ
D. τετυφῆλον, τετυφῆλιν
P. τετυφετε, τετυφῆλωσαν

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect.

- S. τυπλοῖμι, τυπλοῖς, τυπλοῖ
D. τυπλοῖτον, τυπλοῖτην
P. τυπλοῖμεν, τυπλοῖτε, τυπλοῖεν.

First Future

- S. τυψοίμαι, τυψοίς, τυψοί
D. τυψοίτον, τυψοίτην
P. τυψοῖμεν, τυψοῖτε, τυψοῖεν.

First Aorist.

- S. τυψαίμι, τυψαῖς, τυψαί
D. τυψαίτον, τυψαίτην
P. τυψαῖμεν, τυψαῖτε, τυψαῖεν.

Æolic First Aorist *.

- S. τυψεία, τυψείας, τυψεί
D. τυψείατον, τυψείατην
P. τυψείαμεν, τυψείατε, τυψείαν.

Perfect.

- S. τετυψοίμαι, τετυψοίς, τετυψοί
D. τετυψοίτον, τετυψοίτην
P. τετυψοῖμεν, τετυψοῖτε, τετυψοῖεν.

Second Aorist.

- S. τυποῖμι, τυποῖς, τυποῖ
D. τυποῖτον, τυποῖτην
P. τυποῖμεν, τυποῖτε, τυποῖεν.

Second Future.

- S. τυποῖμαι, τυποῖς, τυποῖ
D. τυποῖτον, τυποῖτην
P. τυποῖμεν, τυποῖτε, τυποῖεν.

* Used also by the Attics.

SUB.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect.

- S. τυπῶ, τυπῆς, τυπῇ.
 D. τυπήτον, τυπήτον.
 P. τυπῶμεν, τυπήτε, τυπῶσι.

First Aorist.

- S. τυψῶ, τυψῆς, τυψῇ.
 D. τυψήτον, τυψήτον.
 P. τυψῶμεν, τυψήτε, τυψῶσι.

Second Aorist.

- S. τυπῶ, τυπῆς, τυπῇ.
 D. τυπήτον, τυπήτον.
 P. τυπῶμεν, τυπήτε, τυπῶσι.

Perfect.

- S. τέλυφω, τέλυφης, τέλυφῃ.
 D. τέλυφητον, τέλυφητον.
 P. τέλυφῶμεν, τέλυφητε, τέλυφῶσι.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect, τυπλεῖν.

First Future, — τυψεῖν.

First Aorist, — τυψαι.

Perfect, — τέλυφέναι.

Second Aorist, — τυπεῖν.

Second Future, — τυπεῖν.

PAR-

PARTICIPLE.

Present and Imperfect.

	Nom.	Gen.
M.	ὁ τυπών,	τῷ τυπόντος*
F.	ἡ τυπίσσα,	τῆς τυπίσσης*
N.	τὸ τυπὸν,	τῷ τυπόντος*

First Future.

M.	ὁ τυψών,	τῷ τυψόντος.
F.	ἡ τυψίσα,	τῆς τυψίσσης†
N.	τὸ τυψόν,	τῷ τυψόντος*

First Aorist.

M.	ὁ τυψας,	τῷ τυψάντος*
F.	ἡ τυψασα,	τῆς τυψάσσης*
N.	τὸ τυψαν,	τῷ τυψάντος.

Perfect.

M.	ὁ τέλυφως*,	τῷ τέλυφοτος*
F.	ἡ τέλυφιᾶ†,	τῆς τέλυφιας*
N.	τὸ τέλυφος,	τῷ τέλυφοτος*

Second Aorist.

M.	ὁ τυπων,	τῷ τυπόντος*
F.	ἡ τυπύσα,	τῆς τυπύσσης*
N.	τὸ τυπόν,	τῷ τυπόντος*

Second Future.

M.	ὁ τυπήν*,	τῷ τυπήντος*
F.	ἡ τυπήσα,	τῆς τυπήσσης*
N.	τὸ τυπήν,	τῷ τυπήντος*

* Participles of these Tenses have a Form of Declension peculiar to themselves. The rest are declined like Adjectives of the same Terminations.

† Participles in αως, when contracted into ως, make the Feminine in ῶσα, and Neuter in ῶς; ας.

N. ἔγως, ἔγῶσα, ἔγῶς.
G. ἔγῶτος, ἔγῶσσης, ἔγῶτος. &c.

SYNOPSIS of the MOODS and TENSES in the ACTIVE VOICE.

	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Present	τυνῶ	τυνῶ	τυνῶ	τυνῶ	τυνῶ	τυνῶ
Imperf.	ιτυνῶ	ιτυνῶ	ιτυνῶ	ιτυνῶ	ιτυνῶ	ιτυνῶ
1st Fut.	τυνῶ	τυνῶ	τυνῶ	τυνῶ	τυνῶ	τυνῶ
1st Aor.	τυνῶ	τυνῶ	τυνῶ	τυνῶ	τυνῶ	τυνῶ
Perfect	τετυνῶ	τετυνῶ	τετυνῶ	τετυνῶ	τετυνῶ	τετυνῶ
Pluperf.	ιτετυνῶ	ιτετυνῶ	ιτετυνῶ	ιτετυνῶ	ιτετυνῶ	ιτετυνῶ
2d Aor.	ιτυνῶ	ιτυνῶ	ιτυνῶ	ιτυνῶ	ιτυνῶ	ιτυνῶ
2d Fut.	τυνῶ	τυνῶ	τυνῶ	τυνῶ	τυνῶ	τυνῶ

AUGMENTS.

The Imperfect Tense, the Pluperfect, and the First and Second Aorists, are augmented in the Indicative Mood only: the Perfect and Paulo-post-future, through all the Moods, but, when the Syllabic Augment is used, in a Manner peculiar to themselves.

Augments are Two:

I. The Syllabic,	} used when a Verb begins with a	{ Single Conso- nant. Mutable Vowel or Diphthong.
II. The Temporal,		

F

I. The

I. The Syllabic Augment is ϵ prefixed to the augmented Tenses; but in the Perfect, and Paulo-post-future, the initial Consonant of the Verb is repeated before ϵ ,

if the Verb begins with { a single Consonant *;
a Mute and Liquid †;
[π], κ], μν ‡.

When a Verb begins with a rough Consonant, in the Reduplication it assumes the corresponding smooth one; as θυω, τεθυκα.

When the Verb begins with ρ, the ρ is doubled § in these and all the augmented Tenses; as ῥιπιω, ῥῥιπιον, ῥῥιφα, &c.

II. The Temporal Augment changes the initial Vowels or Diphthongs in the following Manner:

α	} into η,	{	αδω,	ἡδον.
ε			ελευθω,	ἡλευθον.
ο	ω,	ορυτιω,	ὠρυτιον.	
αι	η,	αιρω,	ἡρον.	
αυ	ηυ,	αυξανω,	ἡξανον.	
οι	ω,	οικιζω,	ὠκίζον.	

* Except in καθαριζω, ἱκαθαρικα.

† Yet γενησθαι, and Verbs beginning with γ, omit the Reduplication.

‡ But not always: for κλεινω makes ἐκλεικα; κλειομαι, κελημαι, and κελημαι; &c. Also, the following either take or omit the Reduplication:

βλαψ-ανω, or εω,	γλυφω,
βλαψευω,	γλυφισω,
βουλευω,	κρυπιω.

§ Among the Poets ρ is not always doubled.

The

The Temporal Augment is the same in the Perfect, and Paulo-post-future, as in the other augmented Tenses.

Exceptions.

I. Verbs which omit the Augment.

Verbs compounded of οἶνος, { οἶνιζω,
οἶνοποταζω,
οἶνω,
οἶνοχοεω. ὠνοχέον is sometimes read.

οἶωνος, { οἶωνιζομαι,
οἶωνοσκοπεω,
οἶωνοπολεω.

οἶαξ, { οἶακιζω,
οἶακονομεω,
οἶακοστροφεω.

Beginning with α,

{ αω,
αἶω,
ἀηθεσσω,
ἀηδιζομαι.

οἶομαι,

οἶκνυρεω,

οἶμαω,

οἶσπραω,

οἶμωζω,

οἶδ'ανω*.

* The Six last Verbs sometimes admit the Augment.

II. Verbs beginning with ε, which are augmented by inserting ι to form the Diphthong ει.

εἶω,	εἶλω,	εἶρω,
εἶζω,	εἶλω,	εἶρω,
εἶμιζω,	εἶπομαι,	εἶρω,
εἶθω,	εἶπω *	εἶρηκω,
εἶλισσω,	εἶργαζομαι,	εἶρῃαω,
εἶλκω,	εἶρεω,	εἶχω,
εἶλμιζω,	εἶρωιζω,	εἶω.
εἶλκυω,		

III. Verbs which begin with εο change ο into ω; as εἰορταζω, εἰωρταζον †

IV. Exceptions by the Attic Dialect;

1. The Syllabic ε is changed into η: as μελλω, ἡμελλον.
2. The Diphthong ει is changed into η; as εἰκαζω, ἡκαζον; εἰδηκειν, Sync. εἶδειν, Att. ἡδειν.
3. The Diphthong ευ is changed into ηυ; as εὐχομαι, ἡυχομαι.
4. The Temporal η is resolved into εα; as αἰλω, ἡλωκα, εἰαλωκα.

* εἶπω retains the Augment in all the Moods.

† The Pluperfects { εἰωλεν, εἰωργεν, εἰωκειν, } are formed in the same Manner from the Attic Perfects { εἰωλεα, εἰωργα, εἰωκα. }

εἰορταζω is sometimes augmented by inserting ι; as εἰιορταζον.

3. In

5. In the augmented Tenses beginning with η, ο, ω, ει, υι, and υ, the Syllabic Augment is added to the Temporal, and retains the Breathing of the present Tense; as,

Att.

ἴδω,	ἴκα,	ἴηκα.
ἔλπω,	ὀλπα,	ἐολπα.
ὄραω,	ώρακα,	ἔωρακα.
ἔπω,	εἴπων,	ἔειπον.
εἶκω,	οἶκα,	εἶοικα.
ὔρεω,	ὔρηκα,	ἔυρηκα.

6. In Verbs beginning with α short, ε, or ο, the Two First Letters of the Present Tense are added to the Perfect*, and, if there be more than Three Syllables, the Third is shortened; as,

ἄκνω	ἤκα,	ἄκηκα.
ἄλθω,	ἤλθα,	ἄληλθα.
ἄλειψω,	ἤλειψα,	ἄληλιψα.
ἔλευθα,	ἤλευθα,	ἔληλυθα.
ἔρῳ,	ἤρικα,	ἔρηρικα.
ἔτοιμαζω,	ἤτοιμακα,	ἔτήτομακα.
ἤμυνω,	ἤμυκα,	ἔμμημυκα †.
ὀλέω,	ὦλα,	ὀλώλα.

* And sometimes to the 2d Aorist, as ἄγω, ἤγον; Att. ἀγόηον; by Metathesis, ἡγόηον.

† ἡμυνω changes η into σ, because this Reduplication ought always to be short.

But

But ἀγείρω, ἀγηνέρεα; ἑρωτάω, ἑρηρωτήκα; and ἑρῶ, ἑρηρεῖα; retain the long Syllable: the last in contradistinction to ἑρηρεῖα, from ἑρίζω.

Obs. The Pluperfect of these Attic Forms admits also a Temporal Augment; as ἀληλεκα, ἡληλεκεν. Except ἐληλυθεν, from ἐληλυθα.

7. The Reduplications of the Perfect λε and με are changed into ει; as ληβω, εἰληφα; μερομαι, εἰμαρμαι.

V. Exceptions by the Ionic Dialect:

1. The Second Aorist and other Tenses have the Reduplication of the Perfect; as καμνω, 2d Aor. ἐκαμον, — κεκαμον; κλυμι, 2d Aor. ἐκλυον, — κεκλυον, κεκλυθι, &c. πιθεω, 1st Fut. πιθήσω, — πεπιθήσω.

2. The Augment is taken away, and moreover the Reduplication of the Perfect; as 1st Aor. ἐκαλησαμην, καλησαμην; Pluperf. λελυτο, λυτο; Pluperf. ἐδεδεκτο, δεκτο.

3. After the Augment is removed from the Aorists, the Two First Letters of the Present are sometimes prefixed, as by the Attic Dialect: thus ἀρω, 2d Aor. ἠρον, ἀράρον.

But

AUG-

Some have the Augment in the Beginning.

AUGMENTS of COMPOUND VERBS.

Verbs are compounded either with Prepositions or with other Parts of speech.

I. Verbs of the latter Sort have their Augment in the Beginning, like Simple Verbs; as φιλοσοφῶ, ἐφιλοσοφῶν; δυστυχῶ, ἐδυστυχῶν*.

II. In Verbs compounded with a Preposition the Augment is between the Preposition and the Verb; as προσβαλλῶ, προσεβαλλον.

Exceptions.

1. Compound Verbs of the same Signification with their Simples:

ἀνοίγω, ἐμμελῶ, καθεζομαι,
ἀμφιεννύμι, ἐναντιοομαι, καθημαι,
ἀφρευω, ἐνετῶω, καθίζω, &c.

2. Verbs whose Simples are not in Use †; as ἀμφισβήτηω, ἀντιδικῶ, &c.

3. ἀμπεχομαι and ἀμπισχομαι; all which have the Augment in the Beginning.

* When δυσ and ἐν precede a mutable Vowel or Diphthong, the Augment is between the Particle and the Verb.

† Some of these receive the Augment in the Middle; as,

ἀπολαύω, ἐπιχρῶ, ἐπιτηδεύω,
ἐπιχειρῶ, ἐπιτηδεύω,
ἐγκωμιάζω, συνδαιταομαι.

IV. Some

4. Some have the Augment in the Beginning and in the Middle, as,

ἐκδιδάσκω, ἀνορθόω,

ἐνοχλέω, δίδασκω,

ἐκπαίδευω, ἀνίσταμαι, &c.

5. Some in the Beginning or in the Middle;

as, ἀντιβόσκω, ἐγγυααί,

αφηνιάζω, ἐνεχυράζομαι,

αφίμι, ἐμπολάω, &c.

R U L E 8.

Prepositions in Composition lose their final Vowel, if the Simple Verb begin with a Vowel; as ἐπερχομαι. Except ἐπι and ὑπο, and sometimes ἀμφι.

If the Vowel of the Verb has a rough Breathing, the smooth π and τ of the Preposition are changed into ϕ and θ.

In the Prepositions ἐν and συν,

before { ε, π, φ, ψ } is changed into { ϕ, χ, ψ }.

In συν, { σ, } is changed into { σ, } but sometimes dropped.

before { ρ, } is always dropped.

When the Preposition ends with a Vowel, and the Verb begins with ρ, ρ is doubled; as διαρρέω.

FOR-

FORMATION of the TENSES in the ACTIVE VOICE.

The Present is the Root of all the other Tenses.

Imperfect.

The Imperfect is formed from the Present by changing ω into $ον$, and prefixing the Augment; as $\tauυπ\iota\omega$, $\epsilon\tauυπ\iota\omicron\nu$.

First Future.

The First Future is formed from the Present, in the

1st Conjugation,	} by changing the Last Syllable into	{ $\psi\omega$; as $\tauυ\cdot\pi\iota\omega$, $\tauυ\cdot\psi\omega$. $\xi\omega$; $\lambda\epsilon\cdot\gamma\omega$, $\lambda\epsilon\cdot\xi\omega$. $\sigma\omega$; $\alpha\cdot\delta\omega$, $\alpha\cdot\sigma\omega$.
2d,		
3d,		
4th,	} by shortening the Penul- tima of the Present *;	{ as $\phi\alpha\iota\cdot\nu\omega$, $\phi\alpha\cdot\nu\omega$.

Exceptions in the Second Conjugation.

Some Verbs in $\sigma\omega$ or $\tau\iota\omega$ make the Future in $\sigma\omega$.

Exceptions in the Third Conjugation.

Some Verbs in $\zeta\omega$ make the Future in $\xi\omega$ (p);

A few in $\gamma\xi\omega$ (q);

Some in $\sigma\omega$ and $\xi\omega$ (r);

One in $\sigma\omega$ and $\gamma\xi\omega$, as $\sigma\alpha\lambda\omega\iota\zeta\omega$.

* i. e. casting off the Second Consonant and the Second Vowel of the Diphthong, and shortening the Doubtful Vowel.

R U L E S.

I. Verbs of the Third Conjugation in $\alpha\omega$, $\epsilon\omega$, and $\omicron\omega$, change ϵ and α into η , and \omicron into ω , in the Future: as,

$\omega\omicron\iota\epsilon-\omega$, $\omega\omicron\iota\eta-\sigma\omega$; $\tau\iota\mu\alpha-\omega$, $\tau\iota\mu\eta-\sigma\omega$;
 $\delta\eta\lambda\omicron-\omega$, $\delta\eta\lambda\omega-\sigma\omega$.

Exceptions.

Some retain their original Vowel:

1. Verbs which have λ or ρ pure, or a Vowel before $\alpha\omega$; with some other Verbs in $\alpha\omega$ (s).
2. Some Verbs in $\epsilon\omega$. Some also use either η or ϵ (t).
3. Verbs in $\omicron\omega$ not derived from Nouns.

II. Some Dissyllables in $\epsilon\omega$ form their Future in $\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\omega$. Also, $\kappa\alpha\iota\omega$ makes $\kappa\alpha\upsilon\sigma\omega$; and $\kappa\lambda\alpha\iota\omega$, $\kappa\lambda\alpha\upsilon\sigma\omega$.

III. From the Futures in $\alpha\sigma\omega$, $\epsilon\sigma\omega$, $\omicron\sigma\omega$, and $\iota\sigma\omega$, the Attics take away σ , and in the Three former make a Contraction; in the last they only circumflex the ω : as,

$\sigma\kappa\epsilon\delta\alpha\sigma\omega$,	$\sigma\kappa\epsilon\delta\tilde{\omega}$;
$\kappa\alpha\lambda\epsilon\sigma\omega$,	$\kappa\alpha\lambda\tilde{\omega}$;
$\omicron\mu\omicron\sigma\omega$,	$\omicron\mu\tilde{\omega}$;
$\nu\omicron\mu\iota\sigma\omega$,	$\nu\omicron\mu\iota\tilde{\omega}$.

IV. In Futures from ω pure the Poets often take

take away σ: as δῆσω, δῆω; κλείσω, κλείω;
 κέσω, κέω or κείω; χεύσω, χεύω.

V. The Æolics form the Futures in λω and ρω of the Fourth Conjugation by inserting σ before ω: as τελλω, τελσω; ὀρω, ὀρσω.

VI. Four Verbs change the Breathing:

ἔχω,	ἔξω;
τρέχω,	θρέξω;
τρέφω,	θρέψω;
τυφω,	θυψω.

Perfect.

The Perfect Tense is formed from the First Future, by prefixing the Augment, and changing, in the

1st Conjugation, ψω	} into {	φα;	as	τυψω,	τετυφα.
2d*, ξω		χα;		δηξω,	δεδηχα.
3d*, σω		κα;		ασω,	ηκα.
4th, { ω μω		κα;		ψαλω,	εψαλκα.
		μηκα (u)		τεμω,	τετεμηκα.

R U L E S.

I. In Dissyllables of the First and Second Conjugation the Attics change ε into ο; as
 τρέφω, ἐτροφα.

II. Dissyllables of the Fourth Conjugation change the ε of the Future into α; as
 τελω, ἐταλκα.

* Those few Verbs of the 3d, which have ξω in the Future, have χα in the Perfect; and of the 2d, which have σω, have κα.

III. Dissyllables in εῖνω, ἰνώ, ὕνω, cast off the ν:
as, τεινώ, τετάκα; κρινώ, κεκρικα; &c.

IV. Other Verbs in νω-change ν into γ*: as,
φαίνω, πεφαγκα; μολυνώ, μεμολυγκα.

Pluperfect.

The Pluperfect is formed from the Perfect, by changing α into ειν, and prefixing the Augment; as τετυφα, ἐτέλυφειν.

First Aorist.

The First Aorist is formed from the First Future, by changing ω into α, and prefixing the Augment; as τυψω, ἐτυψα.

The Penultima of this Tense is generally long. Hence, in the Fourth Conjugation, where the Penultima of the First Future is short, α is changed into η, and ε into ει: as,

ψαλω,	ἐψηλα†.
σπερω,	ἐσπειρα.

But in the Third Conjugation, where the Future is often short, the Aorist continues short: as, νομισω, ἐνομισα; τελέσω, ἐτέλεσα.

The following Aorists change the Characteristics of the Future: ἔδωκα, εἶπα, ἐνεγκα, ἐθηκα, ἤκα.

* See Rules, p. 40.

† The Attics retain the α; as ἱψαλα.

Some Verbs exclude σ : as,

ἀλβυω,	ἤλευα.	καίω,	ἔκηα.
κεω, κείω,	ἔκεια.	χεω,	{ ἔχευα and
ἄκειω,	ἤκεια*.		{ ἔχεα.

Second Aorist.

The Second Aorist is formed from the Present, by changing ω into ον, and prefixing the Augment ; as ἀδω, ἦδον.

The Penultima of this Tense is short in the following Verbs :

I. Verbs having λ, μν, πλ, before ω, which cast off the latter Consonant ; as τυπῶ, ἐτυπον. But the following in πλ change the Characteristic :

π into β,	βλαπῶ,	ἐβλαβον.
	καλυπῶ,	ἐκαλυβον.
	κρυπῶ,	ἐκρυβον.
π into φ,	βαπῶ,	ἐβαφον.
	σκαπῶ,	ἐσκαφον.
	ῥαπῶ,	ἐρῥαφον.
	δαπῶ,	ἐδαφον.
	ἄπῶ,	ἦφον.
	ῥιπῶ,	ἐρῥιφον.
	δρυπῶ,	ἐδρυφον.
	θηπῶ,	ἔταφον.
	θαπῶ,	ἔταφον.

* From this Word ἤκεια is derived the Participle of the First Aorist Middle, ἀκειμένος.

II. Verbs

II. Verbs in $\tau\iota\omega$ and $\zeta\omega$, which from the Future in $\xi\omega$ form $\gamma\omicron\nu$, and from the Future in $\sigma\omega$ form $\delta\omicron\nu$, in the Second Aorist: as,

	$\tau\alpha\tau\iota\omega$,	$\tau\alpha\xi\omega$,	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\gamma\omicron\nu$.
	$\phi\rho\alpha\zeta\omega$,	$\phi\rho\alpha\sigma\omega$,	$\acute{\epsilon}\phi\rho\alpha\delta\omicron\nu$.
also,	$\sigma\mu\upsilon\chi\omega$,		$\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\mu\upsilon\gamma\omicron\nu$.
	$\psi\upsilon\chi\omega$,		$\acute{\epsilon}\psi\upsilon\gamma\omicron\nu$.

III. Verbs having a long Vowel or a Diphthong in the Penultima, which are changed in the following Manner:

η	} into α ,	$\lambda\eta\beta\omega$,	$\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\beta\omicron\nu$ *.	
ω		$\tau\rho\omega\gamma\omega$,	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\alpha\gamma\omicron\nu$.	
$\alpha\iota$		$\kappa\alpha\iota\omega$,	$\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\omicron\nu$.	
$\alpha\upsilon$		$\pi\alpha\upsilon\omega$,	$\acute{\epsilon}\pi\alpha\omicron\nu$.	
$\epsilon\upsilon$	—	υ ,	$\phi\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\omega$,	$\acute{\epsilon}\phi\upsilon\gamma\omicron\nu$.
υ	—	\omicron ,	$\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omega$,	$\acute{\eta}\kappa\omicron\omicron\nu$.
$\epsilon\iota$	—	ι ,	$\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi\omega$,	$\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\iota\pi\omicron\nu$.

But, in the Fourth Conjugation, $\epsilon\iota$ is changed,

in { Dissyllables into α ; as $\phi\theta\epsilon\iota\rho\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\theta\alpha\rho\omicron\nu$.
 { Trissyllables into ϵ ; as $\acute{\omicron}\phi\epsilon\iota\lambda\omega$, $\acute{\omega}\phi\epsilon\lambda\omicron\nu$.

ϵ is also changed into α ; as $\delta\epsilon\rho\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\alpha\rho\omicron\nu$:
 except in $\beta\lambda\epsilon\pi\omega$, $\gamma\epsilon\nu\tilde{\omega}$, $\lambda\epsilon\gamma\omega$, $\tau\epsilon\kappa\omega$,

* Except $\pi\lambda\eta\sigma\sigma\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\alpha\gamma\omicron\nu$ and $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\eta\gamma\omicron\nu$.

$\phi\lambda\epsilon\gamma\omega$,

φλεγω, and τεμνω, which last makes ἐταμον and ἐτέμον.

IV. Verbs which have the doubtful Vowels long, without Position, in the Penultima of the Present; as, κρῖνω, ἐκρῖνον; θῦνω, ἐθῦνον.

Verbs in ^οω of the Third Conjugation want the Second Aorist: as do those in αω and εω, except when they are contracted into ω impure, and then it is derived from the contracted Form; as δαπῶ, ἐδαπον.

Second Future.

The Second Future is derived from the Second Aorist, by changing ον into ω circumflexed, and casting off the Augment; as ἐτυπον, τυπῶ.

Passive Voice.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

S. τυπιομαι (υ), τυπιη (ω), τυπιεται.

D. τυπιομεθον, τυπιεσθον, τυπιεσθον.

P. τυπιομεθα, τυπιεσθε, τυπιονται.

Im-

Imperfect.

- S. ἐτυπλομην (x), ἐτύπλε, ἐτυπλετο.
D. ἐτυπλομεθον, ἐτύπλεσθον, ἐτυπλεσθην.
P. ἐτυπλομεθα, ἐτύπλεσθε, ἐτυπλοντο.

Second Aorist.

- S. ἐτύπην, ἐτύπης, ἐτύπη.
D. ἐτύπητον, ἐτύπητην.
P. ἐτύπημεν, ἐτύπητε, ἐτύπησαν.

Second Future.

- S. τυπησομαι, τυπῆσῃ, τυπησέαι.
D. τυπησομεθον, τυπῆσεσθον, τυπησεσθον.
P. τυπησομεθα, τυπῆσεσθε, τυπησονῆαι.

Perfect.

- S. τετυμμαι, τετυψαι (y), τετυπῆαι.
D. τετυμμεθον, τετυφθον (z), τετυφθον.
P. τετυμμεθα, τετυφθε, τετυμμενοι εἰσι (aa).

Pluperfect.

- S. ἐτετυμμην, ἐτετυψο, ἐτετυπῶ.
D. ἐτετυμμεθον, ἐτετυφθον, ἐτετυφθην.
P. ἐτετυμμεθα, ἐτετυφθε, ἐτετυμμενοι ἦσαν.

Paulo-post-future.

- S. τετυψομαι, τετυψῇ, τετυψέαι.
D. τετυψομεθον, τετυψεσθον, τετυψεσθον.
P. τετυψομεθα, τετυψεσθε, τετυψονῆαι.

First

First Aorist.

- S. ἐτυφθην, ἐτυφθης, ἐτυφθῃ·
D. ἐτυφθῆλον, ἐτυφθῆλην·
P. ἐτυφθήμεν, ἐτυφθῆτε, ἐτυφθῆσαν·

First Future.

- S. τυφθησομαι, τυφθησῃ, τυφθησείαι·
D. τυφθησομεθον, τυφθησεσθον, τυφθησεσθον·
P. τυφθησομεθα, τυφθησεσθε, τυφθησονῖαι·

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present *and* Imperfect.

- S. τυπτε, τυπτεσθω·
D. τυπτεσθον, τυπτεσθων·
P. τυπτεσθε, τυπτεσθωσαν·

Perfect *and* Pluperfect *.

- S. τετυψο, τετυφθω·
D. τετυφθον, τετυφθων·
P. τετυφθε, τετυφθωσαν.

First Aorist.

- S. τυφθητι, τυφθητω·
D. τυφθητον, τυφθητων·
P. τυφθητε, τυφθητωσαν.

* Formed from the Second and Third Persons of the Perfect Indicative.

Imperfect.

- S. ἐτυπῶμην (x), ἐτύπῃ, ἐτυπῆτο.
 D. ἐτυπώμεθον, ἐτύπασθον, ἐτυπῆσθην.
 P. ἐτυπώμεθα, ἐτύπασθε, ἐτυπῶντο.

Second Aorist.

- S. ἐτύπην, ἐτύπης, ἐτύπη.
 D. ἐτύπητον, ἐτύπητην.
 P. ἐτύπημεν, ἐτύπητε, ἐτύπησαν.

Second Future.

- S. τυπήσομαι, τυπῆσῃ, τυπήσεται.
 D. τυπήσομεθον, τυπῆσεσθον, τυπήσεσθον.
 P. τυπήσομεθα, τυπῆσεσθε, τυπήσονται.

Perfect.

- S. τετυμμαι, τετυφαι (y), τετυπῆαι.
 D. τετυμμεθον, τετυφθον (z), τετυφθον.
 P. τετυμμεθα, τετυφθε, τετυμμενοι εἰσι (aa).

Pluperfect.

- S. ἐτετυμμην, ἐτετυφο, ἐτετυπῶ.
 D. ἐτετυμμεθον, ἐτετυφθον, ἐτετυφθην.
 P. ἐτετυμμεθα, ἐτετυφθε, ἐτετυμμενοι ἦσαν.

Paulo-post-future.

- S. τετυφομαι, τετυφῃ, τετυφῆται.
 D. τετυφομεθον, τετυφασθον, τετυφασθον.
 P. τετυφομεθα, τετυφασθε, τετυφῶνται.

First

First Aorist.

- S. ἐτυφθην, ἐτυφθης, ἐτυφθῃ·
D. ἐτυφθῆλον, ἐτυφθῆλιν·
P. ἐτυφθημεν, ἐτυφθητε, ἐτυφθησαν·

First Future.

- S. τυφθησομαι, τυφθησῃ, τυφθησέαι·
D. τυφθησομεθον, τυφθησεσθον, τυφθησεσθον·
P. τυφθησομεθα, τυφθησεσθε, τυφθησονταί·

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect.

- S. τυπλε, τυπλεσθω·
D. τυπλεσθον, τυπλεσθων·
P. τυπλεσθε, τυπλεσθωσαν·

Perfect and Pluperfect *.

- S. τετυφο, τετυφθω·
D. τετυφθον, τετυφθων·
P. τετυφθε, τετυφθωσαν·

First Aorist.

- S. τυφθητι, τυφθητω·
D. τυφθητον, τυφθητων·
P. τυφθητε, τυφθητωσαν·

* Formed from the Second and Third Persons of the Perfect Indicative.

Second Aorist.

S. τυπηθι †, τυπητω·

D. τυπητον, τυπητων·

P. τυπητε, τυπητωσαν·

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect.

S. τυπλοιμην, τυπλοιο, τυπλοιο·

D. τυπλοιμεθον, τυπλοισθον, τυπλοισθην·

P. τυπλοιμεθα, τυπλοισθε, τυπλουντο·

Perfect and Pluperfect (bb).

S. τετυμμενος * εἶην, εἶης, εἶη·

D. τετυμμενω εἶηλον, εἶηλην·

P. τετυμμενοι εἶημεν, εἶητε, εἶησαν·

First Aorist.

S. τυφθειν, τυφθεις, τυφθει·

D. τυφθειλον, τυφθειλην·

P. τυφθειμεν, τυφθειτε, τυφθεισαν·

† This θ is changed into τ, when another θ precedes it; as, πιδητι.

* By Circumlocution; i. e. the Participle Passive and the Verb εἰμι, I am, in this Mood.

Verbs Contract, and others in α pure, having α, η, ι, or υ, before μαι in the Perfect Indicative, have a simple Form for this Tense in the Optative and Subjunctive Moods.

Optative Perfect.

τετυμμη-μην, -οι, -λο·

-μεθον, -σθον, -σθην·

-μεθα, -σθε, -λο.—See APPENDIX.

Se-

Second Aorist.

- S. τυπῆην, τυπῆης, τυπῆη·
D. τυπῆῃον, τυπῆῃην·
P. τυπῆμεν, τυπῆητε, τυπῆσαν·

First Future.

- S. τυφθῶμαι, τυφθῶ, τυφθῶτο·
D. τυφθῶμεθον, τυφθῶσθον, τυφθῶσθην·
P. τυφθῶμεθα, τυφθῶσθε, τυφθῶντο·

Second Future.

- S. τυπησοίμαι, τυπησοίω, τυπησοίτο·
D. τυπησοίμεθον, τυπησοίσθον, τυπησοίσθην·
P. τυπησοίμεθα, τυπησοίσθε, τυπησοίντο·

Paulo-post-future.

- S. τετυφώμαι, τετυφώω, τετυφώτο·
D. τετυφώμεθον, τετυφώσθον, τετυφώσθην·
P. τετυφώμεθα, τετυφώσθε, τετυφώντο·

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect.

- S. τυπῶμαι, τυπῶ, τυπῶται·
D. τυπῶμεθον, τυπῶσθον, τυπῶσθον·
P. τυπῶμεθα, τυπῶσθε, τυπῶνται·

Perfect and Pluperfect.

S. τετυμμενος * ὦ, ἦς, ἦ,

D. τετυμμενω ἦτον, ἦτον·

P. τετυμμενοὶ ὤμεν, ἦτε, ὤσι·

First Aorist.

S. τυφθῶ, τυφθῆς, τυφθῇ·

D. τυφθήτον, τυφθήτον·

P. τυφθῶμεν, τυφθῆτε, τυφθῶσι·

Second Aorist.

S. τυπῶ, τυπῆς, τυπῇ·

D. τυπῆτον, τυπῆτον·

P. τυπῶμεν, τυπῆτε, τυπῶσι·

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect, τυπῆσθαι·

Perfect and Pluperfect, τετυφθαι·

First Aorist, — τυφθῆναι·

Second Aorist, — τυπῆναι·

First Future, — τυφθησεσθαι·

Second Future, — τυπησεσθαι·

Paulo-post-future, — τετυφῆσθαι·

* Verbs Contract, and others in ω pure, of the Third Conjugation, with α, η, ι, or υ, before μαι in the Perfect Indicative, have the following Form :

τετυμ-μαι, -ης, -ηται·

-ωμεθον, -ησθον, -ησθον·

-ωμεθα, -ησθε, -ηται·

§ Verbs Contract in ω have ω oftener than η in this Tense; e.g.

-ω, -ωται·

-ωσθον, -ωσθον·

-ωσθε,

PAR.

P A R T I C I P L E.

Present and Imperfect.

M. ὁ τυπτομενος, τῷ τυπτομενῷ

F. ἡ τυπτομενη, τῆς τυπτομενης

N. το τυπτομενον, τῷ τυπτομενῷ

Perfect and Pluperfect.

M. ὁ τετυμμενος, τῷ τετυμμενῷ

F. ἡ τετυμμενη, τῆς τετυμμενης

N. το τετυμμενον, τῷ τετυμμενῷ

First Aorist.

M. ὁ τυφθεις, τῷ τυφθεντος

F. ἡ τυφθεῖσα, τῆς τυφθεισης

N. το τυφθεν, τῷ τυφθεντος

Second Aorist.

M. ὁ τυπεις, τῷ τυπεντος

F. ἡ τυπεῖσα, τῆς τυπεισης

N. το τυπεν, τῷ τυπεντος

First Future.

M. ὁ τυρθησομενος, τῷ τυρθησομενῷ

F. ἡ τυρθησομενη, τῆς τυρθησομενης

N. το τυρθησομενον, τῷ τυρθησομενῷ

Second Future.

M. ὁ τυπησομενος, τῷ τυπησομενῷ

F. ἡ τυπησομενη, τῆς τυπησομενης

N. το τυπησομενον, τῷ τυπησομενῷ

Paulo-

Paulo-post-future.

M. ὁ τετυφομένος, τὸ τετυφομένον

F. ἡ τετυφομένη, τῆς τετυφομένης

N. τὸ τετυφομένον, τὰ τετυφομένα

SYNOPSIS of the MOODS and TENSES in the
PASSIVE VOICE*.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Pr.	τυπ-ομαι	τυπ-ε	τυπ-οιην	τυπ-ωμαι	τυπ-ισθαι	τυπ-ομενος
Im.	ἰτυπ-ομην					
2 A.	ἰτυπ-ην	τυπ-ηθι	τυπ-ειην	τυπ-ῶ	τυπ-ῆναι	τυπ-εις
2 F.	τυπ-ησομαι		τυπ-ησοιμην		τυπ-ησθαι	τυπ-ησομενος
Pe.	τετυμ-μαι	τετυφ-ο	τετυμ-μενος εἴην	τετυμ-μενος ᾧ	τετυφ-θαι	τετυμ-μενος
Pl.	ἰτετυμ-μην					
Pau	τετυφ-ομαι		τετυφ-οιμην		τετυφ-ισθαι	τετυφ-ομενος
1 A.	ἰτυφθ-ην	τυφθ-ηθι	τυφθ-ειην	τυφθ-ῶ	τυφθ-ῆναι	τυφθ-εις
1 F.	τυφθ-ησομαι		τυφθ-ησοιμην		τυφθ-ησθαι	τυφθ-ησομενος

Most Verbs of the Third Conjugation in ω pure.

Per. | βιβον-μαι | βιβον-σο | βιβον-μην | βιβο-ωμαι | βιβον-σθαι | βιβον-μενος

FORMATION of the TENSES.

The Present Tense is formed from the Present Active, by changing ω into ομαι; as
τυπῶ, τυπομαι.

* The Example of the First Conjugation will serve for all the rest in the Three Voices; the Variation in the Perfect Tenses Passive of the other Conjugations to be learnt from the APPENDIX.—See Reference (γ).

Imperfect

Imperfect.

The Imperfect is formed from the Present, by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and prefixing the Augment; as *τυπτομαι*, *ετυπτομην*.

Perfect.

The Perfect is formed from the Perfect Active, by changing, in the

I.	Conjugation	{	<i>φα</i> pure <i>φα</i> impure <i>χα</i> <i>κα</i> <i>κα</i>	}	into	{	<i>μαι</i> ; as <i>τιτυφα</i> , <i>ετιτυμμαι</i> <i>μαι</i> ; <i>τιτιφα</i> , <i>ετιτιμαι</i> <i>μαι</i> ; <i>διδαχα</i> , <i>εδιδουμαι</i> † <i>μαι</i> ; <i>πιπρακα</i> , <i>επιφρασμαι</i> * <i>μαι</i> ; <i>ηδακα</i> , <i>εηδαμμαι</i> †.
II.							
III.							
IV.							

OBSERVATIONS.

I. Verbs of the Third Conjugation in *ω* pure, if their Penultima be long, change *κα* into *μαι*; as *πεποινηκα*, *πεποινημαι* (cc): as do a few whose Penultima is short (dd).

II. From Verbs in *νω* the Attics form the Perfect Passive in *σμαι*; as *μικανω*, *μετμισσμαι*.

† Those Verbs in *ου* and *ηω*, which sometimes form their Future and Perfect in *ου* and *κα*, follow here also the Analogy of the Third Conjugation.

* Those Verbs in *ζω*, which sometimes form their Future and Perfect in *ζω* and *χα*, follow here also the Analogy of the Second Conjugation.

† Verbs of this Conjugation, that have *γ* before *κα*, change it into *μ*; as *πιπρακα*, *επιφρασμαι*.

III. Dif-

III. Dissyllables of the First and Second Conjugation, which in the Perfect Active change ϵ into σ , in the Perfect Passive-resume ϵ ; as κλεῖω, κεκλόρα, κεκλεμμαι.

IV. Dissyllables that have $\tauρε$ in the Penultima of the Perfect Active, change ϵ into α in the Perfect Passive; as τρεπω, τείραμαι*.

V. Some Verbs from $ευ$ in the Penultima of the Perfect Active reject the ϵ ; as,

τέλευχα,	τέλυμαι.	σέσευχα,	σεσυμαι.
περευχα,	περυμαι.	κεχευχα,	{ κεχυμαι, &c
πεπέυχα,	πεπυσμαι.		{ κεχυσμαι.

Pluperfect.

The Pluperfect is formed from the Perfect, by changing $μαι$ into $μην$, and prefixing the Augment; as τετυμμαι, τετυμμην.

Paulo-post-future.

The Paulo-post-future is formed from the Second Person Singular of the Perfect, by inserting $οι$ before $αι$; as τετυψαι, τετυφομαι.

First Aorist.

The First Aorist is formed from the Third Person Singular of the Perfect, by changing the Termination $ται$ into $θην$, the preceding smooth Mute into the rough one, and casting off the Reduplication; as τετυπται, ετυφθην.

By a Sort of Analogy, κλεῖω sometimes makes κικλαμμαι.

Ex-

Exceptions.

- I. ἐμνησθην, from μεμνηται, } assume σ.
 ἐρῶσθην, — ἐρῶται, }
 ἐσωθην, — σέσωται, casts off σ.
 εὔρεθην, — εὔρηται, }
 ἤρεθην, — ἤρηται, } change η into ε.
 ἐσχεθην, — ἐσχηται, }

II. Those Verbs which change ε into α in the Perfect Passive, in this Tense resume the ε; as ἐτραμμαι, ἐτρεφθην.

III. Those which cast off the ν in the Perfects have it restored by the Poets in this Tense; as ἐκλινθην, for ἐκλιθην.

First Future.

The First Future is formed from the Third Person Singular of the First Aorist, by adding σομαι, and casting off the Augment; as ἐτιζθη, τιζησομαι.

Second Aorist.

The Second Aorist is formed from the Second Aorist Active, by changing ον into ην; as ἐτυπον, ἐτυπην.

Second Future.

The Second Future is formed from the Third Person Singular of the Second Aorist, by adding σομαι, and casting off the Augment; as ἐτυπη, τυπησομαι.

Middle Voice.

TENSES formed differently from any in the
Active or Passive Voice.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Second Future *.

- S. τυπῆμαι, τυπῆ, τυπῆται
D. τυπυμεθον, τυπεῖσθον, τυπεῖσθον
P. τυπυμεθα, τυπεῖσθε, τυπῶνται

First Aorist.

- S. ἐτυψαμην, ἐτυψω, ἐτυψατο
D. ἐτυψαμεθον, ἐτυψασθον, ἐτυψασθον
P. ἐτυψαμεθα, ἐτυψασθε, ἐτυψαντο

IMPERATIVE.

First Aorist.

- S. τυψαι, τυψασθω
D. τυψασθον, τυψασθων
P. τυψασθε, τυψασθωσαν.

OPTATIVE.

First Aorist.

- S. τυψαιμην, τυψαιο, τυψαιτο
D. τυψαμεθον, τυψαισθον, τυψαισθον
P. τυψαιμεθα, τυψαισθε, τυψαιντο.

* The First and Second Futures of Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation are often the same both in the Middle and in the Active Voices; as in ψαλλω, φαινω, &c.

SYNOPSIS of the MOODS and TENSES in the MIDDLE VOICE.

	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Present	τυπῖ-ομαι	τυπῖ-ε	τυπῖ-οιμην	τυπῖ-ομαι	τυπῖ-εσθαι	τυπῖ-ομενος
Imperf.	ἰτυπῖ-ομην					
2d Aor.	ἔτυπ-ομαι	τυπ-ῆ	τυπ-οιμην	τυπ-ομαι	τυπ-εσθαι	τυπ-ομενος
1d Fut.	τυπ-ῶμαι		τυπ-οιμην		τυπ-ῆσθαι	τυπ-ῶμενος
3d Fut.	τυψομαι		τυψοιμην		τυψισθαι	τυψομενος
1st Aor.	ἔτυψαμην	τυψαι	τυψαιμην	τυψωμαι	τυψασθαι	τυψαμενος
Perfect	τίτυπ-α	τίτυπ-ε	τίτυπ-οιμι	τίτυπ-ω	τίτυπ-ειαι	τίτυπ-ως
Pluperf.	ἔτίτυπ-ην					

In the FOURTH CONJUGATION.

	Indic.	Optat.	Infin.	Part.
1st Fut.	σπιδ-ῶμαι	σπιδ-οιμην	σπιδ-ῆσθαι	σπιδ-ῶμενος

FORMATION of the TENSES.

The Present and Imperfect are the same with those of the Passive Voice.

First Future.

The First Future is formed from the First Future Active, by changing ω into $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$; as $\tau\upsilon\psi\omega$, $\tau\upsilon\psi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$: but, in the Fourth Conjugation, into $\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$; as $\psi\alpha\lambda\tilde{\omega}$, $\psi\alpha\lambda\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ *.

* Also, those Verbs of the Third Conjugation, which by the Attic Dialect lose σ from the Future Active, change $\tilde{\omega}$ into $\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$; as $\kappa\omicron\mu\tilde{\omega}$, $\kappa\omicron\mu\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$.

First Aorist.

The First Aorist is formed from the First Aorist Active, by adding *μην*; as *ἔτυψα*, *ἔτυψαμην* §.

Perfect (ee).

The Perfect is generally the same with the Perfect Active, except in the Characteristic, which it borrows from the Second Aorist: as, *τέτυφα*, *τέτυπα*; *πέφευχα*, *πέφευγα* *.

OBSERVATIONS.

I. From Perfects Active in *ηκα* and *εκα* of Verbs in *αω* and *εω*, *ηκ* and *εκ* are cast away; from those of other Verbs in *ω* pure, and of some in *ω* impure, *κ* only: as, *τέτιμῃκα*, *τέτιμα*; *τέτελεκα*, *τέτελα*; *λέλυκα*, *λέλυα*; *ἤρκα*, *ἤρα*; *ῥρκα*, *ῥρα* †.

II. *αι* } in the Penultima of the Present Active is changed into *ει* } *η* } in the Penultima of the Perfect Middle; as, *φαινω*, *πεφῆνα* ‡.
οι } *οι* }

Except *εἶργω*, *εἶργα*.

§ Verbs in *ω* pure have this Tense often syncopated; as *ἔγραμην*, *ῥάμην*, for *ἔγρασαμην*, *ῥάσαμην*.

* *διδω*, however, makes *δίδοικα*.

† Thus, *γαν*, *γεγῆκα*, P. M. *γεγα*, Ion. *γεγα*.
μαω, *μῆμῃκα*, *μῆμα*, *μῆμα*.
σαν, *σηῆκα*, or *σηα*, *σηα*.
ῖγακα

‡ *α* is also changed into *η*, in *θαλλω*, *τιθηλα*; and *κλαζω*, *κεκληγα*.

III. Dis-

III. Dissyllables, which have *ε* in the Penultima of the First Future Active, even when the Present has *ει* in its Penultima, change it into *ο* in the Perfect Middle (*ff*): as, *τρεψω*, *τετροπα*; *σπειρω*, *σπερω*, *εσπορα*. Also, one Polysyllable; as *ορεγω*, *ωρογα*.

εργα, from *εργω*, is excepted *.

The following are entirely anomal †:

<i>ειθω</i> ,	<i>ειωθα</i> ;
<i>λαγχανω</i> ,	<i>λελογχα</i> ;
<i>ρησσω</i> ,	<i>ερρωγα</i> .

Pluperfect.

The Pluperfect is formed from the Perfect, by changing *α* into *ειν*, and prefixing the Augment; as *τετυπα*, *ετετυπειν*.

Second Aorist.

The Second Aorist is formed from the Second Aorist Active, by changing *ον* into *ομην*; as *ετυπον*, *ετυπομην*.

* *ιοργα* often occurs, which is produced from this Verb regularly admitting the Attic Augment; though some deduce it from *ειζω*, P. M. *ιεζογα*, by Metathesis *ιοργα*.

† *βεβωλα*, usually considered as the anomalous Perfect of *βαλλω*, is regularly formed from *βωλειω*.

Second Future.

The Second Future is formed from the Second Future Active, by changing ω into $\tilde{\upsilon}$ μαι; as τυπῶ, τυπῶμαι. Except ἔδομαι, φαγομαι, πινομαι, and the Poetic Futures βεομαι, νεομαι by Crasis νεῦμαι; which are thus varied: φαγ-ομαι, εσαι, εται; &c.

CONTRACT VERBS (gg).

Verbs in $\alpha\omega$, $\epsilon\omega$, and $\omicron\omega$, of the Third Conjugation, are contracted, in all the Voices, in the Present and Imperfect Tenses only.

I. Verbs in $\alpha\omega$, if \omicron , or ω , or $\omicron\iota$, or υ , follow α , are contracted into ω , otherwise into α .

II. Verbs in $\epsilon\omega$ contract $\epsilon\epsilon$ into $\epsilon\iota$, and $\epsilon\omicron$ into υ : in every other Contraction they only lose the ϵ .

III. Verbs in $\omicron\omega$,

if	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon, \text{ or } \omicron, \text{ or } \upsilon, \\ \eta *, \text{ or } \omega, \\ \text{any other} \\ \text{Diphthong,} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{follow } \omicron, \text{ are} \\ \text{contracted} \\ \text{into} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \upsilon. \\ \omega. \\ \omicron\iota, \text{ but in the In-} \\ \text{finitive into } \upsilon. \end{array} \right.$
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* The Vowel η , for the Diphthong η , is contracted into α , according to the Rule.

Ex-

Examples.

Active Voice.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

	Sing.			Dual.			Plural.		
	1 st	2 ^d	3 ^d	1 st	2 ^d	3 ^d	1 st	2 ^d	3 ^d
1	τιμωμαι	τιμεις	τιμει	τιμωμεν	τιμεισθε	τιμει	τιμωμεν	τιμεισθε	τιμει
2	φιδωμαι	φιδεις	φιδει	φιδωμεν	φιδεισθε	φιδει	φιδωμεν	φιδεισθε	φιδει
3	χρυσωμαι	χρυσεις	χρυσει	χρυσωμεν	χρυσεισθε	χρυσει	χρυσωμεν	χρυσεισθε	χρυσει

Imperfect.

	Sing.			Dual.			Plural.		
	1 st	2 ^d	3 ^d	1 st	2 ^d	3 ^d	1 st	2 ^d	3 ^d
1	τιμωμην	τιμεισθε	τιμει	τιμωμεθα	τιμεισθε	τιμει	τιμωμεθα	τιμεισθε	τιμει
2	φιδωμην	φιδεισθε	φιδει	φιδωμεθα	φιδεισθε	φιδει	φιδωμεθα	φιδεισθε	φιδει
3	χρυσωμην	χρυσεισθε	χρυσει	χρυσωμεθα	χρυσεισθε	χρυσει	χρυσωμεθα	χρυσεισθε	χρυσει

IMPERATIVE.

	Sing.			Dual.			Plural.		
	1 st	2 ^d	3 ^d	1 st	2 ^d	3 ^d	1 st	2 ^d	3 ^d
1	τιμω	τιμει	τιμει	τιμωμεθα	τιμεισθε	τιμει	τιμωμεθα	τιμεισθε	τιμει
2	φιδε	φιδει	φιδει	φιδωμεθα	φιδεισθε	φιδει	φιδωμεθα	φιδεισθε	φιδει
3	χρυσω	χρυσει	χρυσει	χρυσωμεθα	χρυσεισθε	χρυσει	χρυσωμεθα	χρυσεισθε	χρυσει

OPTATIVE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	τιμῶμαι, ᾧ	σοι, ᾧ	σοι, ᾧ
2	φίλειμαι, οἷ	σοι, οἷ	σοι, οἷ
3	χρυσόομαι, οἷ	σοι, οἷ	σοι, οἷ

SUBJUNCTIVE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	τιμῶμαι, ᾧ	σοι, ᾧ	σοι, ᾧ
2	φίλειμαι, οἷ	σοι, οἷ	σοι, οἷ
3	χρυσόομαι, οἷ	σοι, οἷ	σοι, οἷ

INFINITIVE.

1	τιμᾶν, τιμᾶν†	2	φίλειν, φίλειν.	3	χρυσόοιεν, χρυσόοιεν.
---	---------------	---	-----------------	---	-----------------------

PARTICIPLE.

	Masc.	Nom.	Neut.	Masc.	Gen.	Fem.	Neut.
1	τιμῶν, ᾧ	τιμῶσα, ᾧσα	τιμῶν, ᾧν	τιμῶν, ᾧν	τιμῶν, ᾧν	τιμῶν, ᾧν	τιμῶν, ᾧν
2	φίλων, ᾧ	φίλωσα, ᾧσα	φίλων, ᾧν	φίλων, ᾧν	φίλων, ᾧν	φίλων, ᾧν	φίλων, ᾧν
3	χρυσόνων, ᾧ	χρυσόνωσα, ᾧσα	χρυσόνων, ᾧν	χρυσόνων, ᾧν	χρυσόνων, ᾧν	χρυσόνων, ᾧν	χρυσόνων, ᾧν

* The Attics change μ in the Contract Form into ν , varying the Persons, &c. like Passive Aorists of this Mood; and this Form is most in Use: as,

τιμῶν-ν, ᾧν, -ν.
φίλων-ν, ᾧν, -ν.
χρυσόνων-ν, ᾧν, -ν.

† διδῶν, παρῶν, ζῶν, and χρῶμαι, are contracted into ν , by the Attics, in this and the other Moods.

Passive and Middle Voices.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	τιμασθαι	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
2	φιλιεσθαι	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
3	χρησασθαι	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν

Imperfect.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἐτιμασθην	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
2	ἐφιλιεσθην	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
3	ἐχρησασθην	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	τιμασθαι	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
2	φιλιεσθαι	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
3	χρησασθαι	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν

OPTATIVE.

Present.

Sing.		Dual.		Plural.	
1	τιμῶμαι, ᾧ	σοι, ᾧ	σοι, ᾧ	σοι, ᾧ	σοι, ᾧ
2	φίλοι, οἱ, μὴν	σοι, οἱ, τοῖς	σοι, οἱ, τοῖς	σοι, οἱ, τοῖς	σοι, οἱ, τοῖς
3	χρυσοὶ, οἱ	σοι, οἱ	σοι, οἱ	σοι, οἱ	σοι, οἱ

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

Sing.		Dual.		Plural.	
1	τιμῶμαι, ᾧ	σοι, ᾧ	σοι, ᾧ	σοι, ᾧ	σοι, ᾧ
2	φίλοι, οἱ, μὴν	σοι, οἱ, τοῖς	σοι, οἱ, τοῖς	σοι, οἱ, τοῖς	σοι, οἱ, τοῖς
3	χρυσοὶ, οἱ	σοι, οἱ	σοι, οἱ	σοι, οἱ	σοι, οἱ

INFINITIVE. PARTICIPLE.

Present.

Sing.		Dual.		Plural.	
1	τιμῶμαι, ᾧ	σοι, ᾧ	σοι, ᾧ	σοι, ᾧ	σοι, ᾧ
2	φίλοι, οἱ, μὴν	σοι, οἱ, τοῖς	σοι, οἱ, τοῖς	σοι, οἱ, τοῖς	σοι, οἱ, τοῖς
3	χρυσοὶ, οἱ	σοι, οἱ	σοι, οἱ	σοι, οἱ	σοι, οἱ

VERBS in μι (*bb*).

Verbs in μι are derived from Verbs of the Third Conjugation in αω, εω, οω, and υω :
as from

ἔαω,	ἔημι ;
θεω,	τιθημι ;
δοω,	διδωμι.
ζευγνύω,	ζευγνυμι.

They are formed,

- I. By changing ω into μι.
- II. By making Long the Short or Doubtful Vowel of the Penultima.
- III. By prefixing the Reduplication.

The Reduplication is of Two Sorts :

Proper, when the First Consonant of the Present Tense is repeated with ι ; as δοω, δίδωμι. But the rough is always changed into the smooth Consonant ; as θεω, τιθημι.

Improper, when a rough ι only is prefixed, which happens to Verbs beginning with στ, πλ, or a Vowel : as

ἔαω,	ἔημι ;
πλάω,	ἰπλημι ;
ἰω,	ἰημι.

These Verbs have only Three Tenses; the Present, the Imperfect, and the Second Aorist.

Many want the Reduplication, particularly all Verbs in *υμι*, which last want also the Second Aorist*, and the Optative and Subjunctive Moods†.

Active Voice.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἴημι, ης, ηαι	αἶον	αἶ
2	τιθημι, ης, ησι	εἶον	εισι.
3	διδωμι, ως, ωσι	οἶον	μεν, τε σι.
4	ζευνυμι, υς, υσι	υἶον	υ

Imperfect.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἴην, ης, η	α	
2	ἔτιθην, ης, η	ε	
3	ἔδιδων, ως, ω	ο	μεν, τε αα.
4	ἔζευκνυν, υς, υ	υ	

* Dissyllables in *υμι* have the Second Aorist, but it is the same with the Imperfect.

† In these Moods they borrow the Baryton Forms.

Attic

Attic Imperfect more in Use †.

1	ἴστων — ων	} after the Contract Forms.
2	ἔτιθεν — υν	
3	ἔδιδουν — υν	

Second Aorist *.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἔστων, ἔσσης, ἔσση	ἦλον, ἦλην	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν †.
2	ἔθων, ἔθης, ἔθη	ἔλον, ἔλην	ἐμην, ἐτε, ἐσαν.
3	ἔδων, ἔδως, ἔδω	ολον, ολην	ομεν, οτε, οσαν.

IMPERATIVE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἴσθι § α		
2	τίθει ε	τον, των	τε, τωσαν.
3	δίδοθι ο		
4	ζευγνυθι υ		

† Throughout the Singular Number, and in the Third Person Plural.

* The Second Aorist differs in its Variation from the Imperfect, by retaining the long Vowel of the Singular in the Dual and Plural; except in the Verbs *τιθημι*, *διδωμι*, and *ιημι*.

† And *ἴσσαν*. Hom. II. M. 55.

§ The Æolics retain the long Vowel in this Tense; as *ἴσθι*, *τίθει*, *δίδωθι*; and from both Forms *θ*, is often cast away; hence *ἴση* and *ἴσα*, *τιθη*, *ζευγνυ*, *διδω*, &c. in the Second Person.

|| For *τίθει*, by reason of the preceding *θ*.

Attic

Attic Present after the Contract Forms,
more in Use.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἰσᾶε, α	αε, α	αε, ᾶ
2	τιθεε, ει	εε, ει, τω	εε, εῖ, τον, των
3	διδοε, υ	οε, υ	οε, ῦ

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ζηῖ, ζητω	ζητον, ζητων	ζητε, ζητωσαν.
2	θες*, θετω	θετον, θετων	θετε, θετωσαν.
3	δος§, δοτω	δοτον, δοτων	δοτε, δοτωσαν.

OPTATIVE.

Present.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἰσαιν		αῖ
2	τιθειν, ης, η	ηλον, ηλην	ημεν, ηλε, ησαν, & εἰ εν.
3	διδειν		οἰ

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ζαιν, ης, η		αῖ
2	θειν, ης, η	ηλον, ηλην	ημεν, ηλε, ησαν, & εἰ εν.
3	δοειν, ης, η		οἰ

* All Verbs in μ , from Primitives in ω are irregular in this Tense, retaining the short Vowel, and substituting ϵ for the Syllable θ ; as $\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\sigma\chi\epsilon\varsigma$, $\sigma\pi\epsilon\varsigma$, $\phi\rho\epsilon\varsigma$, &c. for $\acute{\iota}\theta$, $\sigma\chi\theta$, $\sigma\pi\theta$, $\phi\rho\theta$.

§ $\delta\omicron\varsigma$ is irregular for $\delta\omicron\theta$; this Verb is itself irregular in this Tense, using \omicron for ω .

SUB-

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἴδῃ, ᾗς, ᾗ		ᾗ
2	τιθῇ, ῆς, ῆ	τον, τον	ῶμεν, ῆ, τε, ῶσι.
3	διδῇ, ῶς, ῶ		ῶ

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἴδῃ, ᾗς, ᾗ	ἴδῃτον, ᾗτον	ἴδῃμεν, ᾗτε, ἴδῃσι
2	θῷ, θῆς, θῆ	θῷτον, θῆτον	θῷμεν, θῆτε, θῷσι
3	δῷ, δῶς, δῶ	δῷτον, δῶτον	δῷμεν, δῶτε, δῷσι

INFINITIVE.

Present.

1. ἴσθαι. 2. τιθεῖναι. 3. διδόναι. 4. ζευγνύσθαι.

Second Aorist.

1. ἴσθηναι, 2. θείναι *. 3. δείναι *.

* Verbs from Primitives in *ειν*, and *διδωμι* only from Primitives in *ειν*, change the short Vowel into a Diphthong in this Tense.

PAR-

P A R T I C I P L E .

Present.

1	ἴσας, ᾄσα, αν
2	τιθεῖς, εἶσα, εν
3	διδυς, ὄσα, ον
4	ζευγυς, ὕσα, ον

Second Aorist.

1	ῥας, ῥᾶσα, ῥαν.
2	θεῖς, θεῖσα, θεν.
3	δυς, δῶσα, δον.

FORMATION of the TENSES.

Of the Present, see Page 66.

Imperfect.

The Imperfect is formed from the Present, by changing μ into ν , and prefixing the Augment, except when the Verb begins with ι : as, $\epsilon\tau\iota\delta\eta\mu\iota$, $\epsilon\tau\iota\delta\eta\nu$; $\iota\gamma\eta\mu\iota$, $\iota\gamma\eta\nu$.

Second Aorist.

The Second Aorist is formed from the Imperfect, by casting off the Proper Reduplication; as $\epsilon\tau\iota\delta\eta\nu$, $\epsilon\delta\eta\nu$. But the Improper Reduplication ι , before a Consonant, is changed into ϵ , as $\iota\gamma\eta\nu$, $\epsilon\gamma\eta\nu$; before a Vowel, is dropped, as $\iota\nu$, $\eta\nu$.

Obs. When the Verb has no Reduplication, the Second Aorist is the same with the Imperfect.

Passive

(7)

IMPERATIVE

Passive Voice.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἵσταμαι		
2	τιθεμαι	σται*, ται	μεθον, σθον, σθον
3	διδομαι		μεθα, σθε, νλαι.
4	ζευγνυμαι		

Imperfect.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἵσταμην		
2	ἐτιθεμην	σο*, το	μεθον, σθον, σθον
3	ἐδιδόμην		μεθα, σθε, νλο.
4	ἐζευγνύμην		

* The Ionics take away the σ in the Second Person, and the Attics contract the Syllables: as,

Present.

Ion.	ἵσαι,	τιθαι,
Att.	ἵσθι,	τιθθι.

Imperfect.

Ion.	ἵσας,	τιθας,	ἰδδσας
Att.	ἵσθω,	τιθθω,	ἰδδθω

IN-

L

IM-

IMPERATIVE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἴσσο*		
2	τίθισσο*	σθω	σθε, σθωσαν.
3	δίδισσο*	σθω	σθε, σθωσαν.
4	ζέωσσο		

OPTATIVE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἴσαιμην, αἶ		
2	τίθειμην, εἴ, ο, τοι	μεσθον, σθον, σθην.	μεθα, σθε, νίω.
3	διδόιμην, αἶ		

SUBJUNCTIVE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἴω, α, α		
2	τίθω, μαι, ῆ, ῆ, ται	ωμεσθον, σθον, σθον	μεθα, σθε, νίαι
3	διδώ, ω, ω		

* The Ionics take away the σ; and the Attics contract the Syllables: as ἴσσο, ἴσω; τίθισσο, τίθω; δίδισσο, δίδω.

-MI

I

IN-

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

Present.

1 ἴσθαι.

1 ἴσμενος

2 τιθεσθαι.

2 τιθεμενος

3 διδοσθαι.

3 διδομενος

4 ζευγυσθαι.

4 ζευγυμενος

FORMATION of the TENSES.

Present.

The Present is formed from the Present Active, by changing *μι* into *μαι*, and shortening the Penultima; as *ἴσῃμι*, *ἴσῃμαι*: except in *ἀνῃμαι*, *ἀκαχῃμαι*, *ἀλαλῃμαι*, *ἀλαλυκτῃμαι*, *ἀποκλᾶμαι*, *ἀλῃμαι*, *ὀνῃμαι* *.

Imperfect.

The Imperfect is formed, as in the Barytons, from the Present, by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and prefixing the Augment, except the Verb begin with *ι*: as, *τίθεμαι*, *ἔτιθεμην*; *ἴσῃμαι*, *ἴσῃμην*.

Middle Voice.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present and

Imperfect

as in the Passive.

* *ἴσῃμαι* is also used.

Second Aorist.

Sing.

Dual.

Plural.

1	ἔφα		
2	ἔθε, μῆν, σο*, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, νιο.
3	ἔδο		

I M P E R A T I V E.

Second Aorist.

Sing.

Dual.

Plural.

1	φα		
2	θε, σο†, σθω	σθον, σθων	σθε, σθωσαν.
3	δο		

O P T A T I V E.

Second Aorist.

Sing.

Dual.

Plural.

1	φαι	αι̃	
2	θει, μῆν, ει̃, ο, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, νιο.
3	δο, οι̃,		

S U B J U N C T I V E.

Second Aorist.

Sing.

Dual.

Plural.

1	φῶ	ᾶ, ᾶ	
2	φῶ, μαι, ῆ, ῆ, ται	ωμεθον, σθον, σθον	ωμεθα, σθε, [ῶνται.]
3	φῶ	ῶ, ῶ	

* Ion. ἴθεο, ἴδοο. Att. ἴθε, ἴδε.

† Ion. ἴθο, ἴδο. Att. ἴθ, ἴδ.

I N-

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

Second Aorist.

Second Aorist.

1 | ζα

2 | δε, σθαι

3 | δο

1 | ζα

2 | δε, μένος, μένη, μένον.

3 | δο

The Second Aorist is formed from the Imperfect, by casting off the Reduplication; as ἐτιθέμην, ἐθεμην.

SYNOPSIS of the MOODS and TENSES
of Verbs in μι, in the Three Voices.

Active.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Particip.
Pref.	ἰς-μαι	ἰς-αδι	ἰς-αιην	ἰς-ῶ	ἰς-αναι	ἰς-ας
Imperf.	ἰς-ην					
ad Aor.	ἰς-η		ἰς-αιην	ἰς-ῶ	ἰς-αναι	ἰς-ας
Pref.	τιθ-μαι	τιθ-ετι	τιθ-αιην	τιθ-ῶ	τιθ-εναι	τιθ-εις
Imperf.	ἐτιθ-ην					
ad Aor.	ἐθ-ην		θ-αιην	θ-ῶ	θ-εναι	θ-εις
Pref.	διδ-μαι	διδ-αδι	διδ-αιην	διδ-ῶ	διδ-εναι	διδ-εις
Imperf.	ἐδιδ-ην					
ad Aor.	ἐδ-ην		δ-αιην	δ-ῶ	δ-εναι	δ-εις
Pref.	ζευγν-υμαι	ζευγν-υσι			ζευγν-υσαι	ζευγν-υς
Imperf.	ἐζευγν-υην					

Passive.

Pref.	ἰς-αμαι	ἰς-ασθ	ἰς-αμην	ἰς-ῶμαι	ἰς-ασθαι	ἰς-αμενος
Imperf.	ἰς-αμην					
Pref.	τιθ-αμαι	τιθ-ασθ	τιθ-αμην	τιθ-ῶμαι	τιθ-ασθαι	τιθ-αμενος
Imperf.	ἐτιθ-αμην					
Pref.	διδ-ομαι	διδ-οσθ	διδ-ομην	διδ-ῶμαι	διδ-οσθαι	διδ-ομενος
Imperf.	ἐδιδ-ομην					
Pref.	ζευγν-υμαι	ζευγν-υσθ			ζευγν-υσθαι	ζευγν-υμενος
Imperf.	ἐζευγν-υμην					

Middle.



Participle. Middle. Infinitive.

Second Aorist.
The Present and Imperfect Tenses as in the Passive.

Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjun.	Infinit.	Part.
ἔ-αμην ἦ-αμην ἴ-αμην	ἔ-αο ἦ-αο ἴ-αο	ἔ-αμην ἦ-αμην ἴ-αμην	ἔ-αμαι ἦ-αμαι ἴ-αμαι	ἔ-ασθαι ἦ-ασθαι ἴ-ασθαι	ἔ-αμενος ἦ-αμενος ἴ-αμενος

IRREGULAR VERBS in μι.

ἔ-μι, from ἔ-ω, to be; ἵ-μι, from ἵ-ω, to go;
and ἵ-μαι, to sit, from ἵ-ω, to place.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ἔ-μι, ἢ ὀ-ρεῖ, ἔ-ω	ἔ-σθι, ὀ-ρεῖσθι, ἔ-σθι	ἔ-μεν, ὀ-ρεῖμεν, ἔ-σμεν

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ἔ-ην, ἔ-ης, ἔ-η	ἔ-ητον, ἔ-ητον	ἔ-μεν, ἔ-ητε, ἔ-σαν.

Pluperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ἔ-κειν, ἔ-σο, ἔ-το	ἔ-μεθον, ἔ-σθον, ἔ-σθον	ἔ-μεθα, ἔ-σθε, ἔ-σαν

Future.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ἔ-σομαι, ἔ-σῃ, ἔ-σει	ἔ-σμεθα, ἔ-σθον, ἔ-σθον	ἔ-σμεθα, ἔ-σθε, ἔ-σονται

I M-

(77)

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

Sing. Dual. Plural.
ἴθι, ὄρθι, ὄρσο, ἔω | ἔσθον, ἔσων | ἔστε, ἔσσαν.

OPTATIVE.

Present.

Sing. Dual. Plural.
εἴην, εἴης, εἴη | εἴητον, εἴητην | εἴμην, εἴητε, εἴσαν.
Future.

Sing. Dual. Plural.
ἔσοιμην, ἔσοιο, ἔσοιτο | μέθοι, σθοι, σθην | μεθα, σθε, νιο.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

Sing. Dual. Plural.
ᾶ, ᾷ, ᾷ | ᾶτον, ᾶτον | ᾶμεν, ᾶτε, ᾶσι.

INFINITIVE.

Present. Future.

εἶναι, εἶναι.

PAR-

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

Future.

ὄν, ὄσα, ὄντα.

ἔσομενος.

εἶμι, to go.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing.

Dual.

Plural.

εἶμι, εἰς ὃς εἶ, εἶσι | ἴτον, ἴτον | ἴμεν, ἴτε, εἴσι and ἴσι.

Imperfect.

Sing.

Dual.

Plural.

εἶν, εἰς, εἶ | ἴτον, ἴτην, | ἴμεν, ἴτε, ἴσαν.

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

Sing.

Dual.

Plural.

ἴθι ὃς εἶ, ἴτω | ἴτον, ἴτων | ἴτε, ἴτωσαν.

INFINITIVE.

ἵνα, ὃς εἶναι, ὃς ἵνα.

ἵμα,

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ἦ-μαι, σαι, λαι	μεθον, σθον, σθον	μεθα, σθε, νλαι.

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ἦ-μην, σο, λο†	μεθον, σθον, σθον	μεθα, σθε, νλο.

IMPERATIVE.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ἦ-σο, σθω	σθον, σθων	σθε, σθωσαν.

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

ἦσθαι.

ἦμενος.

* This Verb is irregular only in having an η, instead of an ε, in the Penultima; for it should be considered as the Passive Voice in μι, from ἴω.

† The Compound καθῆμαι has also καθῆσο in this Person.

M

ἦμαι,

ἵημι, to send; ἵημι, to go; ἴσημι, to know;
φημι, to say; and κείμαι [†] to lie down; usu-
ally classed among the Anomals, are entirely
regular in the Tenses peculiar to the Verbs
in μι, except that the Present Subjunctive of
φημι is declined like the Second Aorist.

IMPERSONALS.

ἀγνῆκε, ἀγῆκε.

ἄρεσκει, ἤρεσκε, ἄρεσει, ἤρεσε.

δεῖ, εἶδει, δεήσει, εἶδεσε, δεῖν, δεόν.

δοκεῖ, ἐδόκει, δοξεί, ἐδοξε.

μελεῖ, ἐμελε, μελήσει, ἐμελήσε.

προσθῆκει, προσθήκε.

χρη, ἐχρῆν and χρῆν, χρῆσει, χρῆναι, χρῆναι.

ἀποχρη, ἀπέχρη, ἀποχρησει, ἀπεχρήσε, ἀποχρήν.

ἐνδεχέται.

εἰμαρταί.

παρωταί.

[†] κείμαι is to be considered as the Middle Voice of κίω, the same
with κίω, both obsolete. It borrows its Optative and Subjunctive
Moods from the Baryton Forms of κίω in the Middle Voice :
e. g. κείμην, οὐκ, &c. κείμαι, ἤ, &c.

SYNTAX.

THOSE general Rules of Construction which the Greek Language has in common with the Latin are here omitted.

EXCEPTIONS

IN THE FIRST CONCORD.

Nominatives Plural of the Neuter Gender most commonly govern a Verb Singular:

as, *ἑωαῖ τρεχει.*

Animals run.

Sometimes, also, Masculine and Feminine Plurals: as,

οὐκ ἔστιν, οἵτινες ἀπεχόρτα.—PLAT.

There are none who abstain.

αἰχλαται θραφαί μελῶν.—PIND.

The Voice of Melody resounds.

A Dual Noun is of course Plural, and may be joined to a Plural Verb: as,

ἄμφω ἔλεγον.

Both spake.

IN THE SECOND CONCORD.

A Substantive Dual may have an Adjective Plural: as,

φίλας περὶ χεῖρε βαλόμεν.

Let us affectionately embrace!

The Duals ἀμφω and δύνω are often joined to a Substantive Plural: as,

ἐξ ἀμφοῖν ψευδῶν.

Of both Falshoods.

The Case of the Substantive is often changed into the Genitive, the Adjective still agreeing with it in Gender and Number: as, instead of φαυλοὶ ἄνθρωποι,

φαυλοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων.

Wicked Men.

Substantives are often used as Adjectives: as,

μαγὸς τέχνη.

Magic Art.

Ἑλλὰς φωνή.

The Greek Language.

IN THE THIRD CONCORD.

The Attics make the Relative to agree with the Antecedent in Case: as,

χρῶμαι βιβλίοις, οἷς ἔχω.
I use the Books which I have.

They also place the Antecedent in the same Clause of the Sentence, and in the same Case, with the Relative: as,

ὗτος ἐστίν, ὃν λέγετε ἄνθρωπον.
This is the Man of whom you speak.

ARTICLE.

The Article is used to express,

I. Emphasis, or Eminence: as, ὁ ποιητής, *the Poet*; i. e. *Homer*.

II. Distinction, or Definition: as,

κυων ὁ οὐρανῦ, ἢ ὁ γῆς.
That celestial, not terrestrial Dog; i. e. Diogenes.

Ἰωάννης ὁ βαπτιστής.
John the Baptist.

III. The

III. The Absence of the Participle *ων*: as,*ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς.**Who are in Heaven.*

An Adverb after it in this Construction is used adjectively, the Gender being determined by the Article: as,

*τὰ ἔξω, eternal Things.**οἱ πῆλιν, Neighbours.*

Sometimes, when the Article is in the Neuter Gender, the adverbial Sense remains:

as, *τὸ παλαιόν, formerly.* — THUCYD.

IV. Either a Proper Name, or what has Relation to it, when used in the Plural Number before a Proper Name, with *ἀμφι, περι, μετα, κατα, προς, &c.* as,

οἱ ἀμφι Πλατωναί, Plato, or the Platonics.

Office or Relation only, before an Appellative: as,

οἱ περι ἱερά, the Priests.

V. Property, Possession, or Relation, when in the Neuter Gender before a Genitive: as, *τὰ μητρὸς, the Mother's Possessions.*

VI. A Word or Passage being taken, *τεχνικῶς*, i. e. independent of its Meaning: as, *τὸ ἀνθρώπος*, i. e. this Word *ἀνθρώπος*.

VII. The

VN. The Signification of οὗτος and ἐκεῖνος, -οὗτος-δε, -ἐκεῖνος-δε, &c., being annexed: as, οὗτοι καὶ μὴ αἰδία, καὶ δε φθάρτα. — ARISTOT. Some are immortal, others are mortal.

The same Signification adverbially: as, τῇ μὲν, τῇ δέ.

On this Part, on that Part.

VIII. A Noun of any Case, consequently Gerunds and Supines, which are Nouns in particular Cases, when prefixed in the Neuter Gender to an Infinitive: as,

το λίαν φιλεῖν τὸ μὴ φιλεῖν αἰτίον ἐστίν.
Excessive Love is the Cause of Hatred.

Obs. The Article is often omitted: as,

πρὸς φερεῖν.
καλὸς ἰδεῖν.

GOVERNMENT.

SUBSTANTIVES, ADJECTIVES, and VERBS.

Accusative.

I. Nouns signifying the Form, Manner, Distinction, Object, Measure, Number, or

† Those which generally govern a Nominative, Genitive, Dative, or Accusative Case in Latin, have the same Government in Greek; the general Rules of the former, for the most Part, applying to both Languages.

Part

Part affected, after *Substantives* and *Adjectives*; the Cause, Instrument, or Manner, after *Adjectives* and *Verbs*; are put in the Accusative Case, *κατα, δια, περι,* &c. being understood: as,

πατήρ σοι την ἡλικίαν μαλλόν δε την εὐνοίαν.

HELIODOR.

A Father to you in respect of Years, more so in respect of Kindness.

σπουδαίος τον τροπον.—ISOCRAT.

Of ingenuous Disposition.

βίαν δε δράσης μηδεν.—EURIP.

You should do nothing with Violence.

Sometimes in the Dative: as,

ταχος τῷ δρομῷ.

Swiftness of Course.

ἐπιεικὴς ἡθεσι.—PLATO.

Gentle of Manners.

ἤνυσε πολλῷ την ὁδοιπορίαν ταχέι.

HERODIAN.

He performed the March with great Expedition.

In the Genitive seldom*: as,

ἄνθρωπος μεγάλης ἀρετῆς.

A Man of great Virtue.

* But the Cause, after *Substantives*, *Adjectives*, and *Verbs*, *ἵνα, ὡς, ὅπως,* &c. being understood; the Form, Manner, and Measure, after *Substantives*; the Part affected, after *Verbs*; are often used in the Genitive.

αὐθαδὴς φρενῶν.—ÆSCHYL.
Of a daring Spirit.

πρωτεύειν τῆς ἀρετῆς.—XENOPH.
To hold the first Rank in Virtue.

II. Derivatives govern the Cases of their Primitives : as,

ἀπὸ τῆς ἰσότητος διακεμεσεως*.—ARISTOT.
From an equal Distribution.

ὥνια † { πλῆτη.
νομισματι.
To be sold for Money.

ἀλλοτριῦμαι † { ὑμῶν.—DEMOSTH.
τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις.—THUCYD.
I am estranged from { you.
the Athenians.

ADJECTIVES governing a

I. GENITIVE.

1. Those which in Latin govern a Genitive or an Ablative.

Except those of Plenty and Want, which sometimes govern a Dative : as

αφνειὸς μηλοῖσι.—HESIOD.
Abounding in Fruits.

* διαμεν governs a Dative : —† ὥνιαται, and † ἀλλοτριῶμαι, a Genitive or Dative.

2. Verbals denoting Action* and Capacity : as,

φυγῆς φυλακτικὴν παιδείαν.—ARISTOT.
Learning is the Bulwark of the Mind.

συκὴ φέρει σύκων.—BUD.

A Fig-tree bearing Figs.

3. Compounds of α privative : as,

ἀθεῖλος τῆς ἀληθείας.

Who seeth not the Truth.

4. Comparatives, when the Conjunction ἢ is understood : as,

δειλοτέραι τῶν λαγῶν.

More timid than Hares.

II. Genitive or Dative.

1. Those which have an Active and Passive Signification : as,

ἀθεῖλος γυναικός.—HELIODOR.

Not seeing the Woman.

ἀθεῖλος ἄλλοις.—LUCIAN.

Unseen by others.

2. Those which govern a Dative, but are sometimes used substantively : as,

ἐγγενὴς † τῆς χώρας.—DIODOR.

A Native of that Country.

* Particularly in *ικος* and *τηνος*.

† *ἐγγενής* usually governs a Dative, being derived from *ἐγγενόμας*.

3. Certain Adjectives in different Significations: as,

διαφορος ἑτερων.—PLATO.

Extelling the rest.

διαφοροι ἀλλήλοις.—XENOPH.

Disagreeing among themselves.

PRONOUN.

The Pronouns Primitive and Possessive are often used for each other: as

πατερ μου, for ἐμος, *my Father.*

σος ποθος, for συ, *the Love of thee.*

The subsequent Adjective often agrees with the Genitive of the Primitive understood in the Possessive: as,

τυχας ἐμας τλημονος.

My wretched Fortunes.

VERB.

NOMINATIVE.

The Participle ὢν is used with Elegance after τυγχανω, ὑπαρχω, and εἰμι itself, with another Nominative: as,

ἐχθρος ὑπηρεχεν ὢν.—DEMOSTH.

He was an Enemy.

* See Note, p. 85.

But never with another Participle: as,

Σωκράτης τυχαίνει περιπατῶν.
Socrates is walking.

VERBS OF THE FOLLOWING SIGNIFICATIONS GOVERN A

I. GENITIVE (ii).

Beginning, Abstaining, Differing,
Desisting, Wanting, Distance,
Desiring †, Excelling ‡, Erring.

II. Genitive or Accusative § (kk).

Admiring, Neglecting, Succouring*,
Despising, Remembering, Envyng*¶,
Trying ||, Forgetting, Forgiving*,
Obtaining, Enjoying, Smelling,
Laying hold, Communicating*, Tasting,
Regarding, Partaking*, Feeling:

*Also Hearing **, which with the Accusative
will have a Genitive of the Person.*

† πρὸς, ἐνπρὸς, - } govern an Accusative only.

‡ ἀπευδοκίμω, υπερεχέω,

§ Oftener a Genitive.

|| Comprising Verbs of Endeavouring, Tempting, and making Experiment.

* With a Dative of the Person.

¶ In the Sense of Grudging, Withholding, or Depriving.

** ἐνδοῦμαι, to enquire, or hear; συνίημι, to understand; ἀκούω, to hear; have the same Government.

III. Ge-

III. Genitive, or Accusative, or Dative † (ll).

I. Commanding,
Abounding.

2. To this Class may be referred the absolute Case : as,

*ἐμὲ διδάσκοντος, while I taught.**ἀμφὸς δ' ἱζόμενος, both sitting.—IL. γ.**παριοντι ἐνιαυτῷ, at the Close of the Year.*
XEN.

DATIVE* (nn).

Dative or Accusative (nn).

Pleasing,	Fawning,
Displeasing,	Reproaching †,
Acquiescing,	Following
Using,	Inhabiting
Reverencing,	Speaking } well or ill §.
Supplicating †,	Doing }

† A Genitive most often, a Dative very seldom.

* See Note, p. 85.

† *ἐπινοῶμαι* *ἐνχολῶμαι*, and *παραινώ*, a Dative only.

|| These have oftener an Accusative than a Dative.

§ A Dative or Accusative of the Person only.

I. ACCUSATIVE II.

All Verbs, when *κατα, δια, περι, &c.* are understood.

II. *With a Genitive.*

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Accusing, | Disappointing, |
| Condemning, | Repelling *, |
| Acquitting, | Forbidding, |
| Warning, | Restraining, |
| Filling, | Changing *, † |
| Emptying, | Valuing, |
| Delivering, | Buying *, |
| Separating, | Selling * |
| Taking away *, | Esteeming worthy. |

2. Derivatives Active whose Primitives govern a Genitive : as,

μακρυνω † σε της πολεως.

I banish thee from the City.

3. Incentives, when the included Verb governs a Genitive : as,

εγευσας § με ευδαιμονιας, — LUCIAN.

You have made me taste of Happiness.

|| See Note, p. 86.

* The Dative is sometimes used after these Verbs, instead of the Genitive.

† These have a Dative of the Person with whom.

‡ The Adverb *μακρως* governs a Genitive.

§ *γευω*, to taste, governs a Genitive. Thus *ποτιζω*, to make to drink; *πλεζω*, to make to err, &c.

4. The

4. Verbs having after them a Noun signifying the Matter || of which any-thing is made : as,

ἔθηκεν ἀδάμαντος ἔτευξε. — HESIOD.
He made a Hook of Adamant.

III. *With a Dative* *.

Derivatives Active whose Primitives govern a Dative : as,

ἐγλυκίνας † μοι ἐδεσμάτα.
You rendered my Food pleasant to me.

IV. *Two Accusatives* ‡.

1. Verbs of Speaking and Doing well or ill, when they govern an Accusative of the Person §: as,

μηδεν εἰπὴς φλαυρον ἀνδρας δεξιῶν.

ARISTOPH.

You should speak no Ill of worthy Men.

τον βασιλεα δρᾶσαι τῆτο. — THUCYD.

To use the King thus.

|| Nouns signifying the Matter are sometimes put in the Dative.

* See Note, p. 85.

† The Adjective γλυκός governs a Dative.

‡ See Note, p. 85.

§ The other Accusative is often changed into an Adverb ; as,

μη ἀγορεύειν κακῶς τοὶ τεθνηκότες. — SOLON.
Speak not ill of the Dead.

2. Those

2. Those governing an Accusative with a Genitive, when they change their Genitive into an Accusative : as,

κατηγορῶ τινα ψευδός.—DEMOSTH.
I accuse one of Falshood.

3. Incentives when the included Verb governs an Accusative : as,

ὑμᾶς γάλα ἐποίησα.—I COR.
I have made you drink Milk.

P A S S I V E S.

The Noun signifying the Doer, following Verbs Passive, or of Passive Signification, is used in the Genitive only after ἐκ and ἀπο; in the Genitive, and sometimes in the Dative, after ὑπό, παρά, and πρὸς : as,

ὁ νους ὑπο οἴνου διαφθείρεται.—ISOC.
The Intellect is impaired by Wine.

ὑπο σαλπαις διοικεῖσθαι.—HERODIAN.
To be governed by Viceroy.

The Preposition is sometimes omitted : as,

φίλων νικῶνται φίλοι.—SOPH.

Friends are wrought upon by each other.

πεποιήται μοι.

It has been done by me.

IN-

INFINITIVE MOOD*.

The reciprocal Pronoun is often omitted before an Infinitive : as,

ἔφη ζητεῖν.—PLATO.

He said he was enquiring. Subaud. ἑαυτον.

Sometimes an Adjective or Participle expressed agrees with it : as,

ὅκ ἦν πρὸς τὴν Κυρὸν τρόπον, ἔχοντα μὴ ἀποδιδόναι.—XEN.

It was not Cyrus's Disposition to neglect rewarding when he had it in his Power.

The Infinitive, instead of an Accusative, sometimes has a Nominative Case before it : as, δεομαι δε, το μὴ παρῶν θαρρῆσαι.—2 COR.

But I beseech you, that I may not be bold when present.

Sometimes a Nominative and Accusative : as,

ὅκ ἔφη αὐτὸς ἀλλ' ἕκαστον στρατηγεῖν.

THUCYD.

He said not that he, but that another had the Command.

* See Article, p. 83.

Hence it has a Nominative Case after it when the reciprocal Pronoun is understood : as, λέγω εἶναι φίλος.—PLUT.—αὐτός understood.

I say I am a Friend.

Ὀδυσσεὺς ὀνομαζέσθαι ἔφη.—LUCIAN.—αὐτός understood.

He said his Name was Ulysses.

The Infinitive is often used for the Imperative ; χρῆν, *it behoveth*, or ὀρεα, *take care*, being understood : as,

μὴτε σὺ γ' ἀθανάτοισι μαχεσθαι.—IL. ε.

Nor contend thou with the Gods.

GERUNDS.

When Necessity is to be expressed, Verbals in τεος, corresponding with the Latin Participle in *dus*, are used : as,

εἶναι δεῖν.—LUCIAN.

It must be done thus.

These Verbals govern the Case of their Primitives, with a Dative of the Doer : as,

μνημονεύεον σοι Θεοῦ.

You should think of God.

Verbals

Verbals in $\sigma\omicron\varsigma$ are sometimes used for those in $\tau\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$: as,

(99) οὐ βίωτον ἐνομίζον. — DEM.

They thought they could not live.

Participles, with Adverbs or Prepositions set before them, sometimes correspond with the Latin Gerund in *dum* : as,

μεταξὺ λεγόντος. — LUCIAN.

[*inter dicendum.*]

While he was speaking.

IMPERSONALS (*οο*).

Impersonals govern the Cases, when they retain the Signification, of their Personals.

PARTICIPLES (*pp*).

Participles are often used for the Infinitive Mood, but for the most part after Verbs of Persevering and Desisting : as,

ἀγαπῶν με διατελεῖ.

Continues $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to love me,} \\ \text{loving me.} \end{array} \right.$

ὃ παύσομαι γράφω.

I will not cease $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to write.} \\ \text{writing.} \end{array} \right.$

A D V E R B S.

Their general Government as in Latin (*qq*).

R U L E S.

Two negative Adverbs in Greek strengthen the Negation : as,

ὃ μὴ πίνω.

I will by no Means drink.

More Negatives still more forcibly : as,

ὃδε ποτε ὃ μὴ ποιήσω.

I will by no Means whatever do it.

But, if a Verb intervene, they generally affirm : as,

ὃ δύναμαι μὴ μεμνησθαι αὐτοῦ. — XEN.

I cannot avoid remembering him.

C O N J U N C T I O N S.

Their general Government as in Latin (*rr*).

P R E P O S I T I O N S.

I. Six Monosyllables.

ἐκ,

πρὸ,

ἐν,

πρὸς,

εἰς,

σύν.

II. Twelve

II. Twelve Dissyllables.

ἀμφι, δια, παρα,
ἀνα, ἐπι, περι,
ἀντι, κατα, ὑπερ,
ἀπο, μετα, ὑπο.

Prepositions governing a

Genitive,

ἀπο, ἀντι, ἐκ, προ.

Dative,

ἐν, συν.

Accusative.

εἰς.

Genitive, or Accusative,

δια.

Genitive, Dative, or Accusative.

ἀμφι, ἀνα, ἐπι, κατα, μετα, παρα, περι, προς,
ὑπερ, ὑπο.

GENI-

GENITIVE,

^{απο.}		^{αντι.}	
about,	for,	against,	for,
after,	FROM,	before,	FROM,
against,	of,	FOR.	προ.
at,	through,	ex.	before,
besides,	with,	after,	for.
by,	without.	by,	

DATIVE,

^{ειν.}		^{συν.}	
after,	IN,	after,	
against,	into,	beside,	
among,	of,	to,	
at,	to,	WITH.	
before,	upon,		
by,	with,		
for,	within.		

ACCUSATIVE,

^{εις.}			
about,		INTO,	
against,		of,	
among,		on,	
because of,		to,	
by,		TOWARD,	
for,		until,	
in,		within.	

GENI-

GENITIVE, OF ACCUSATIVE.

after,	G.	into,	
against,	A.	of,	
among,		THROUGH,	G.
by,	G.	to,	
for,	A.	until,	
in,		with,	

GENITIVE, DATIVE, OF ACCUSATIVE.

ABOUT,	G. D. A.	for,	G. D. A.
after,	D.	near,	A.
against,	D.	of,	G. D.
among,	D. A.	to,	A.
beside,	D.	upon,	G. D.
by,	G. D.	with,	D. A.
CONCERNING,	A.		

about,	G.	by,	A.
according to,		in,	D. A.
against,		THROUGH,	
among,	A.	to,	A.
at,		upon,	D. A.
between,		WITH,	D.

above,	D. A.	of,	G.
after,	G. D.	on,	A.
against,	G. D. A.	over,	G. A.
among,	A.	through	G.
at,	G. D. A.	to,	G. D. A.
before,	G. D.	toward,	G. A.
beside,	D.	under,	G. D. A.
by,	G. D. A.	UPON,	G. D. A.
for,	G. D. A.	with,	D.
from,	D.	within,	G. A.
in,	G. D.		

about,	G. A.	into,	D. A.
ACCORDING TO,	A.	near,	A.
after,	G. A.	of,	G.
AGAINST,	G.	through,	G. A.
among,	D. A.	to,	A.
at,	G. A.	toward,	A.
before,	A.	under,	G.
by,	G. A.	upon,	G.
for,	A.	with,	A.
from,	G. D. A.	within.	D. A.
in,	G. A.		

meta.

<i>μετα.</i>			
after,	D. A.	in,	D. A.
against,	A.	into,	A.
among,	D. A.	to,	D. A.
besides,	A.	toward,	G.
between,	D.	upon,	G. A.
by,	G. A.	WITH	G. D.
for,	A.	within,	D.

<i>παρά.</i>			
above,	G.	A. from,	G. A.
after,	G.	A. in,	D. A.
against,	}	A. into,	D.
below,		NEAR,	G. D.
beside,	D. A.	of,	G.
besides,	A.	over,	A.
by,	D.	to,	D. A.
except,	A.	with,	D. A.
for,	A.	without,	A.

<i>πρός.</i>			
ABOUT,	G. D. A.	from,	G. D.
above,	G.	A. in,	G. D. A.
after,	G.	of,	A.
against,	G.	A. over,	G.
at,	D.	to,	G. A.
by,	D.	toward,	G. A.
CONCERNING,	G.	upon,	G. D.
for,	G. D.		

προς.

about,	D. A.	FROM,	G. D.
according to,	A.	in,	D. A.
against,	G. D. A.	near,	G.
among,	A.	of,	G.
at,	D. A.	through,	A.
before,	G. H. A.	to,	G. D. A.
besides,	D.	toward,	G. A.
between,	A.	under,	G.
by,	G.	with,	G. D. A.
for,	G. D.		

υπερ.

above,	G. A.	FOR,	G.
beside,	A.	from,	G. D.
beyond,	G. A.	over,	G. A.
by,	G.	UPON,	G. D.

υπο.

according to,	G.	from,	G. D.
after,	}	in,	G. D.
at,		of,	G.
before,		to,	G. D.
behind,	A.	UNDER,	G. D. A.
below,	A.	upon,	A.
by,	G. D.	with,	G. D.
for,	G. D.		

P R O-

P R O S O D Y.
of QUANTITY.

The natural Quantity of the Vowels has been given in page 2.

Every Diphthong is Long by Nature.

The Quantity of the Doubtful Vowels in the First and Middle Syllables is known by *Position—the Case of a Vowel following—Contraction—and Rule.*

P O S I T I O N

as in Latin, with the following Additions and Variations:

- I. A Short * Vowel at the End of a Word, when the following begins with a Double Consonant, or Two Single Consonants, is *usually* made Long.
- II. A Short Vowel before $\mu\nu$, $\pi\lambda$, $\kappa\lambda$, the last even with a Liquid following, is rendered Common; as,
συν εὐσφύρω Ηλεκτρωνη.—HESIOD.

* And of Course a Doubtful Vowel.

III. A Short Vowel before a Middle Mute with *g* following, or before a Smooth or Rough Mute with any Liquid following, in the Writers of Comedy, always continues Short.

IV. A Short Vowel before a Middle Mute, succeeded by any Liquid except *g*, both in the comic and tragic Writers, is always made Long.

V. A Short Vowel before a Single Liquid is sometimes made Long; *i* before *g* always, except in the Penultima (*rs*).

CASE OF A VOWEL FOLLOWING.

I. A Doubtful Vowel before another Vowel or a Diphthong is usually Short.

Exceptions.

α and *i* Long.

α.

1. *α* supplying the Augment's Place; as
αἰον.

2. *α* Doric used for *η*.

3. *α*

3. α Æolic in the Genitives Singular and Plural.
4. α Ionic in the Second and Third Persons Singular Present Indicative of Verbs in $\alpha\omega$, and Third Plural of Verbs in μ .
5. In the Present and Imperfect of Verbs in $\alpha\omega$, when the Æolic $\upsilon\alpha\omega$ is supposed inserted.
6. Most Nouns in $\alpha\omega\upsilon$, whether they increase Long or Short*.
7. Most Feminine Proper Names in $\alpha\iota\varsigma$.

1. in

1. $\omega\upsilon$, the Termination of Nouns increasing Short.
2. $\omega\upsilon$, the Termination of Comparatives, but in the Attic Dialect only.
3. First Future Middle Attic of Verbs in ω ; as, $\chiομ\tilde{\iota}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.

* $\phi\alpha\omega$, $\gamma\alpha\beta\alpha\omega$, and a few more, follow the general Rule.

α and ι

α and ι Common.

In the First Syllable of Words exceeding
Three Syllables, with the Second and
Third Short; as *πῆρες*, *πρῆμῆς*.

1. In Nouns in *α* and *η*.
2. In Verbs in *ω*.
3. In the Improper Reduplication of
Verbs in *μ*.

II. A Long Vowel, or a Diphthong, before
another Vowel or Diphthong, even in
another Word, is sometimes made Short.

CONTRACTION.

I. A Contracted Syllable is always Long.

II. When the Article sustains Synalœpha, or
occasions it in the Beginning of the suc-
ceeding Word, the remaining Vowel is
con-

considered as having absorbed * the other, and therefore made Long; as,

ὡς τε δια τῆς γ' ἡγάθ' ἀνθρώπου ἔχον.—EURIP.
ὡς αὖν τοιοῦτος τῷ μ' αἰακτὸς εὐσιβείη.—Ibid.

R U L E.

The Doubtful Vowels before a Single Consonant are Short.

Exceptions.

α, ι, υ, Long.

1. αμα, the Termination of Verbals.

2. ανος, ανις, ατης, ατις, Terminations of proper Names, Gentiles, and precious Stones †.

3. ανης, in its Oblique Cases and Compounds ‡.

4. Oblique Cases of ραξ, θωραξ, ιραξ, κνω-
δαξ, κορδαξ, οιαξ, φαιαξ, φέναξ,
λαβραξ.

5. ακιον, the Termination of Diminutives whose Primitives increase Long.

* By some Grammarians it is even called a Contraction.

† Αρτιπατης, Δαρυδανις, and a few others, are Short.

‡ In the Nominative Singular it is Common.

6. ακοσιος,

6. ἀκοσῖος, the Termination of Numerals;
also συρακοσῖος.

7. Perfect Middle of many Verbs; as
πεπραγα.

8. Subjunctive Active of the Second Con-
jugation of Verbs in μι.

9. ασα, Feminine of Participles.

ασι, Third Person Plural of Verbs.

ασω, First Future

ασα, First Aorist

αχα, Perfect

ασις, Derivatives from the same Verbs.

in

1. Oblique Cases of Monosyllables in ις*,
and Trissyllables having the Two
former Short; and of Words of
double Endings in ις or ιν; also, of
Words in ις-ιθος.

2. Oblique Cases of Nouns in ιξ-ιγος or
ικος, and ιψ-ιππος; also, a few in ις-ιδος,
viz. εψις, βαλεις, καρις, κηλις, ληις,
κνημις, κρηπις, νεβρις, νησις, σφραγις.

3. Perfect Middle of many Verbs; as
κεκρικα, βεβριθα.

* Τς and Δς are Short in the Oblique Cases.

4. ιμα,

(III)

4. ιμα, Termination of Verbals.
5. ινος, ινον, ινη, Terminations of Nouns*.
6. ισω, ισα, First Future and Aorist of Verbs in ιω.
7. ιτης, ιτις †, Terminations of Nouns.
8. ιω, ιγω, ιθω, ιφω, Terminations of Verbs.
9. ιδιον, Termination of Diminutives making Two i's coalesce; as, from ιματι-ον, ιματι-ιδιον, ιματιδιον.

υ in

1. υμα, υμος, υτηρ, υτωρ, υτος, υτης, υτις, Terminations of Nouns ‡.
2. Oblique Cases of Nouns of double Endings in υς or υν.
3. Oblique Cases of βομβυξ, δοιδυξ, κηρυξ, κηυξ, κοκκυξ, — δαγυς, κωμυς, γρυψ, γυψ.
4. The First Singular and Third Plural of the Fourth Conjugation in μι; and all the Persons of Dissyllables.

* Possessive Adjectives in ινος—ινη, respecting Time, Matter, &c. also ιλαπτης, are Short.

† Verbals in ιτις are Short.

‡ Verbals in υτος, υτης, υτις, are Short; as is βραδυτης, and some others in υτης.

Q

5. υνω,

5. $\bar{\upsilon}\bar{\nu}\omega$, $\bar{\upsilon}\bar{\rho}\omega$, $\bar{\upsilon}\bar{\chi}\omega$, Terminations of Verbs.

6. $\bar{\upsilon}\bar{\sigma}\omega$, $\bar{\upsilon}\bar{\sigma}\alpha$, Future and Aorist from $\bar{\upsilon}\bar{\sigma}$.

7. Perfect Middle of many Verbs ; as
 $\mu\epsilon\mu\upsilon\kappa\alpha$.

THE LAST SYLLABLES.

I. Terminations in α , ι , υ , are Short.

Exceptions.

α Long.

1. Nouns in α pure*, $\delta\alpha$, $\theta\alpha$, and also $\rho\alpha^\dagger$, unless a Diphthong precede.

2. Feminines from Adjectives in os .

3. Duals of the First and Second Declension of the Simples.

4. The Doric α used for η or υ .

ι Long.

1. Adverbs or Pronouns augmented by Paragoge.

* Dissyllables in $\alpha\iota\alpha$, Verbals in $\tau\epsilon\iota\alpha$, Feminines in $\alpha\alpha$ from Masculines in $\iota\upsilon\varsigma$, Derivatives from Adjectives in $\eta\varsigma$, Cities named from illustrious Men, and $\kappa\omega\delta\iota\alpha$, $\kappa\alpha\tau\iota\alpha$, $\kappa\alpha\lambda\alpha\upsilon\epsilon\iota\alpha$, follow the general Rule.

† The First Aorist and Perfect Middle of Verbs in $\epsilon\omega$, also $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\kappa\upsilon\epsilon\alpha$, $\gamma\epsilon\phi\upsilon\epsilon\alpha$, $\acute{\omicron}\lambda\upsilon\epsilon\alpha$, $\kappa\omicron\epsilon\kappa\upsilon\epsilon\alpha$, $\sigma\kappa\omicron\lambda\omicron\sigma\kappa\iota\upsilon\delta\epsilon\alpha$, $\tau\alpha\gamma\alpha\gamma\epsilon\alpha$, follow the general Rule.

2. The

2. The Attic *ι*, as in *δευρι, τανυι*.
3. *χι*, and the Names of the Letters.

υ Long.

1. First Person Singular Imperfect of the Fourth Conjugation in *μι*.
2. Certain Adverbs in *υ*, and the Names of Letters.

II. Terminations in *αν, αρ, ιν, ις, υν, υς*, are Short.

Exceptions Long.

1. Masculines in *αν*; and the Neuter *παν*, whose Compounds are Short.
2. Accusatives of the First and Second Declension, whose Nominatives are Long in the Ultima.
3. Adverbs in *αν*; except *οταν*, which is Short.
4. Monosyllables in *αρ*; but *γαρ* is Common.
5. Nouns in *ιν-ινος*.
6. Nouns of Two Endings in *ιν* and *ις*, which make both Long.

7. Monosyllables in *is*; except *tis*, which is Short.
8. Dissyllables in *is-idos*, and *idos*.
9. Trissyllables in *is*, having the Two former Short.
10. Nouns in *uv-ivos*.
11. Accusatives in *uv*, when the Nominative is Long.
12. *uv* the First Person of Verbs in *mi*, and the Adverb *vuv*.
13. Words of a double Termination in *uv* and *us*, which make both Long.
14. Words declined in *us* pure; as *ichus*.
15. Monosyllables in *us*; as *mus*.
16. Participles of the Fourth Conjugation in *mi*; as *zeuvvus*.

III. *as* and *up* are Long.

Exceptions Short.

1. Nouns increasing, except those in *avros*.
2. Accusatives Plural of the Fifth of the Simple.
3. Second Persons of the First Aorist Active, and of the Perfect Active and Middle.
4. Adverbs in *as*.

FIGURES of PROSODY are

- I. Synecphonesis*, Diæresis, Tmesis, Systole, Diastole, Cæsura (tt); which relate to Words.
- II. Antipodia, Brachycatalexis, Catalexis, Hypercatalexis, and Dialysis; which relate to Measure.

The Six former are common to the Greek and Latin Prosody, and explained in every System of Rhetoric.

Antipodia is the Use of one Foot instead of another.

Brachycatalexis is the Deficiency of a Foot
 Catalexis, the Deficiency of a Syllable
 Hypercatalexis, the Redundancy of a Syllable or Foot

} at the End of
a Verse.

Dialysis is the Disjunction of the Parts of a Word, so that the former Part may close a Verse, and the latter begin the following one.

* Called also Synizesis and Syzeuxis, comprehending both Synæresis and Crasis.



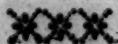
E R R A T A.

In the GRAMMAR.

Page	Line	
4,	26,	for <i>τελωνη</i> read <i>τελωνη</i> .
7,	14,	3d Col. for <i>Sing.</i> read <i>Plural</i> .
8,	13,	for <i>δ</i> read <i>δι</i> .
12,	5 and 6,	for <i>these Letters</i> read <i>ι</i> and <i>τ</i> .
ib.	11,	dele <i>according to Rule</i> .
17,	23,	for <i>μαλαιες</i> read <i>μαλαιης</i> .
23,	22,	for <i>σωτατος</i> read <i>εξωτατος</i> .
24,	9,	for <i>δακοστοι</i> read <i>διακοστοι</i> .
26,	12,	for <i>τῶν-ων, -ων, -ων</i> read <i>τῶν-οις, -αις, -οις</i> .
28,	25,	for <i>fifth</i> read <i>fourth</i> .
37,	18,	for <i>ηκκα</i> read <i>ηκα</i> .
48,	10,	for <i>τυπιση</i> read <i>τυπηση</i> .
58,	last,	add after <i>καληγα, θαπλω, τιθηπα</i> .
72,	12,	for <i>μθα</i> read <i>μθα</i> .
74,	17,	for <i>δο</i> read <i>δοι</i> .
75,	14,	for <i>σαναι</i> read <i>σηναι</i> .
84,	7,	for <i>eternal</i> read <i>external</i> .
93,	22,	for <i>γλυκος</i> read <i>γλυκος</i> .
110,	24,	for <i>κακρικα</i> read <i>κακριγα</i> .

In the APPENDIX.

4,	27,	for <i>twice</i> read <i>thrice</i> .
7,	30,	for <i>ε</i> read <i>b</i> .
9,	12,	for <i>εγλειω</i> read <i>εγχυριω</i> .
11,	running Title,	dele (<i>f</i>).
ib.	9,	Ditto.
12,	running Title,	Ditto.
15,	25,	for <i>Temple, Virtue, — Building</i> , read <i>Church, Theatre, — Edifice</i> .
19,	20,	for <i>.</i> read <i>;</i>
20,	21,	for <i>;</i> read <i>.</i>
42,	10,	for <i>ζυρ-ομαι</i> read <i>ξυρ-ομαι</i> .
44,	3,	for <i>σπλαγχνιζομαι</i> read <i>σπλαγχνιζομαι</i> .
60,	7,	for <i>πιπωλαι</i> read <i>πιποται</i> .
69,	7,	for <i>ΑΝΩΙΓΩ</i> read <i>ΑΝΟΙΓΩ</i> .
96,	19,	<i>αμμε</i> , Doric Dialect, should have an Asper instead of a Lenis.



APPENDIX:

CONTAINING

OBSERVATIONS,

LISTS of ANOMALS,

TABLES of DIALECTS,

&c.

APPENDIX:

CONTAINING

OBSERVATIONS

LISTS of ANOMALIES

TABLES of DIALECTS

82

(a).

SIXTEEN Letters, viz. Five Vowels, $\alpha, \varepsilon, \iota, \omicron, \upsilon$, and Eleven Consonants, $\beta, \gamma, \delta, \kappa, \lambda, \mu, \nu, \pi, \rho, \sigma, \tau$, were introduced from Phœnicia into Greece by *Cadmus*, soon after the departure of the Israelites out of Egypt, when *Amphietyon* was King of Athens, about the Year before Christ 1493.—The remaining eight, viz. the long Vowels η, ω ; the rough Mutes ϕ, χ, θ ; and the double Semivowels ζ, ξ, ψ , were invented later; ϕ, χ, θ , and ξ , by *Palamedes*, at the Siege of Troy, 300 Years after; and $\eta, \omega, \zeta, \psi$, by *Simonides*, about 950 Years from the Arrival of *Cadmus*, about the Year before Christ 540. This is the Account of *Pliny*. For the different Opinions of other learned Men, see *Vossius de Arte Grammat.*

Before the Time of *Simonides*, ε and \omicron were used for the *long* as well as the *short* Sounds of the Latin *e* and *o*, viz. for the Sounds since expressed by ε and η , and by \omicron and ω . \omicron was also written for the Diphthong ε .

Γ before γ, κ, ξ , and χ , has the Power or Sound of *ng*, as in $\alpha\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma, \pi\epsilon\phi\alpha\gamma\kappa\alpha, \lambda\upsilon\gamma\xi, \acute{\epsilon}\gamma\chi\omicron\varsigma$.

(b).

$\alpha, \varepsilon, \omicron$, are changed into their respective long Vowels in the Temporal Augments. See *Gramm.*

P. 34.

R

(c). Vowels

Vowels are called Prepositive and Subjunctive, from the Place they occupy in all the Diphthongs, except γ .

The Proper Diphthongs are formed of α , ϵ , o , respectively joined with ι , and again with υ . From these the Improper are derived. e. g.

Proper. Improper.

$\alpha\iota$	α
$\epsilon\iota$	η
$o\iota$	ω
$\alpha\upsilon$ }	$\eta\upsilon$
$\epsilon\upsilon$ }	
$o\upsilon$	$\omega\upsilon$
	γ

Of the *Improper* Diphthongs, α , η , ω , were called $\acute{\alpha}\varphi\omega\nu\alpha\iota$ by the old Grammarians, the ι being subscribed to denote its Quiescence. The remaining Diphthongs of this Class were called $\kappa\alpha\kappa\omicron\varphi\omega\nu\alpha\iota$, from the Difficulty of their Pronunciation. The Subscript ι in α , η , ω , was once a constituent Part of the Syllable, written after the Vowel, and expressed in the Pronunciation. On the two Farnesian Columns at Rome are still to be seen the following Inscriptions; EN TEI HODOI TEI AΠΠΙΑΙ. EN TOI HEPODŌ AΓΡΟΙ. which would be written at present $\epsilon\upsilon\ \tau\eta\ \acute{o}\delta\omega\ \tau\eta\ \acute{A}\pi\pi\iota\alpha$. $\epsilon\upsilon\ \tau\omega\ \acute{H}\rho\omega\delta\epsilon\ \acute{\alpha}\gamma\rho\omega$. In these Inscriptions ϵ is twice used for η ; o four Times for ω , and once for ϵ ; the ι in every Instance placed after the Vowel to which it has been since subscribed; and the rough Breathing expressed by

by H, which was once the Mark of Aspiration among the Greeks, from them adopted by the Romans, and continued in Use by the Moderns to this Day.

The Subscript *i* is found

Among NOUNS

In the Dative Singular of the First, Second, and Third Declension of the Simples.

In the Dative Singular, and Genitive and Dative Dual, of the Fifth of the Contracts.

In Adjectives contracted from *ηεις*; as *τιμμηεις*, *τιμηεις*.

Among VERBS

In the Second and Third Persons Singular, Subjunctive Mood, Active Voice; as *τυπῆ-ης, -η**; retained after Contraction by Verbs in *αω* and *εω*; as *τιμ-αῖς, -ῃς*; *τιμ-αῖς, -ῃς*; *φιλ-εῖς, -ῃς*; consequently found in these Tenses of Verbs in *μι*, whose Subjunctive Active is the same † with that of the contracted Form of Verbs in *αω*, *εω*, and *οω*.

In

* All the Tenses of the Subjunctive Mood Active derive their Terminations from those of the Present Indicative, changing the Short into their respective Long Vowels, dropping *υ* and subscribing *i*, when they occur. e. g.

Indicat. *τυπῆ-ω, -εις, ηι*; *ετοι, ετοι*; *ομεν, ετι, υσι*.

Subjunct. *τυπῆ-ω, -ης, ηι*; *ετοι, ηιον*; *ομεν, ητι, ωσι*.

† Except that Verbs in *μι* make the Second and Third Persons Singular in *ως, ω*; which indeed is a more natural Contraction of

In other contracted Terminations of Verbs in $\alpha\omega$, where ι occurred before Contraction; as $\beta\omicron\alpha\epsilon\iota\varsigma\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$, $\beta\omicron\alpha\omicron\iota\varsigma\tilde{\omega}\varsigma$, without Distinction of Voices.

In the Second Person Singular* of Tenses of the Indicative Mood in $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, and of the Subjunctive in $\omega\mu\alpha\iota$, Passive and Middle Voices; as $\tau\upsilon\pi\lambda\omicron\mu\alpha\iota\eta$, $\tau\upsilon\pi\lambda\omega\mu\alpha\iota\eta$; retained after Contraction by Verbs in $\alpha\omega$ and $\epsilon\omega$; as $\tau\iota\mu\alpha\eta\tilde{\alpha}$, $\phi\iota\lambda\epsilon\eta\tilde{\eta}$.

In the Second Person Singular of Tenses in the Subjunctive, Passive, and Middle of Verbs in μ ; as,

Present.

$\acute{\iota}\tilde{\varsigma}\tilde{\omega}$, $-\tilde{\alpha}$
 $\tau\iota\theta\tilde{\omega}$, $-\mu\alpha\iota$ $-\tilde{\eta}$
 $\delta\iota\delta\tilde{\omega}$, $-\tilde{\omega}$

Second Aorist. *

$\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\omega}$, $-\tilde{\alpha}$
 $\theta\tilde{\omega}$, $-\mu\alpha\iota$ $-\tilde{\eta}$
 $\delta\tilde{\omega}$, $-\tilde{\omega}$

$\omicron\eta\varsigma$, $\omicron\eta$, than $\omicron\iota\varsigma$, $\omicron\iota$, used by Verbs in $\omicron\omega$; and that the Second Aorist varied from the Present, and consequently from the contracted Form in Verbs derived from $\alpha\omega$, by assuming η instead of α .

* Among the ancient Greeks, the Termination of this Person was in $\iota\sigma\alpha\iota$ in the Indicative, and $\eta\sigma\alpha\iota$ in the Subjunctive; from which the Ionics cast out σ ; and the Attics contracted the adjoining Vowels, subscribing the ι : this became afterwards the common Usage; as,

Indicat.	$\tau\upsilon\pi\lambda\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$	$\tau\upsilon\pi\lambda\iota$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \iota\sigma\alpha\iota \\ \iota\sigma\alpha\iota \\ \eta \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ancient.} \\ \text{Ionic.} \\ \text{Attic.} \end{array} \right.$
Subjunct.	$\tau\upsilon\pi\lambda\omega\mu\alpha\iota$	$\tau\upsilon\pi\lambda\iota$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \eta\sigma\alpha\iota \\ \eta\sigma\alpha\iota \\ \eta \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ancient.} \\ \text{Ionic.} \\ \text{Attic.} \end{array} \right.$

Hence $\tau\iota\theta\eta$, $\acute{\iota}\tilde{\varsigma}\tilde{\eta}$, in the Attic Dialect; for $\tau\iota\theta\iota\sigma\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\iota}\tilde{\varsigma}\alpha\sigma\alpha\iota$; also $\kappa\alpha\theta\eta$ for $\kappa\alpha\theta\eta\sigma\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\iota}\pi\iota\eta$ for $\acute{\iota}\pi\iota\eta\sigma\alpha\iota$, $\delta\upsilon\eta$ for $\delta\upsilon\eta\sigma\alpha\iota$, &c.

(d). $\alpha\iota$,

The Subjunctive in the three Voices corresponding with that of the contracted Form of Verbs in $\alpha\omega$, $\epsilon\omega$, and $\alpha\omega$, under the Exceptions already noticed.

(d).

$\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\upsilon$, and $\alpha\iota$, are changed in the Temporal Augments of Verbs. See Gramm. page 34.

CONSONANTS.

The Mutes are printed in three Columns, or perpendicular Lines, to exhibit the Affinity of those in the same Column, which for better Sound are often changed into each other.

When two Mutes immediately succeed each other in the same Word, they must be of the same Breathing, both Smooth, both Middle, or both Rough; as $\pi\lambda$, $\beta\delta$, $\phi\theta$; never $\pi\delta$, or $\pi\theta$, &c.

β was sometimes used for the Latin V, to express whose Sound the Greeks had no Character; as $\Sigma\epsilon\beta\eta\rho\omicron\varsigma$, Severus; $\text{A}\mu\beta\iota\beta\iota\omicron\varsigma$, Ambivius; the β retaining its proper Sound †. But they more usually had recourse to the Diphthong $\alpha\upsilon$, as $\Sigma\epsilon\alpha\upsilon\eta\rho\omicron\varsigma$, $\text{O}\upsilon\epsilon\rho\gamma\iota\lambda\iota\omicron\varsigma$. Plutarch has written $\Sigma\epsilon\rho\beta\iota\omicron\varsigma$, and $\Sigma\epsilon\rho\alpha\upsilon\iota\omicron\varsigma$, for Ser-

† It was once contended, that the proper Sound of B was that of the Latin or modern V; to refute which Opinion, one Line of Juvenal is sufficient,

Hoc discunt omnes ante Alpha et Beta puellæ.

Add to this the Proof arising from the Term Alphabet, used in almost all modern Languages; and that St. Augustine says, *Vocem Beta eodem sono significare literam Græcis, & herbam Latinis.* De Doctrina Christ. l. ii. In the Word $\text{A}\mu\beta\iota\beta\iota\omicron\varsigma$, β is put for ζ and v ; for the latter plainly from Necessity, as its Correspondence with the former points out its natural Pronunciation

vius. υ alone was sometimes used on the same Occasion, as Σευηρος, Τεσπασσιανος; hence, in different Editions of the Septuagint, we meet with Δα^ϛιδ and Δαυιδ.

The Digamma, so called from its Figure (F) resembling two Gammas, one over the other, supplied the Place of V among the Æolics for a short Time, but it was never universally adopted by the Greeks*.

The Æolics prefixed the Digamma to Words beginning with a Vowel, especially in the Case of a Rough Breathing, as they never used the Aspirate: Thus, for οἶνος, ἑσπερα, they wrote Φοινος, Φεσπερα. They inserted it sometimes in the Middle, as αἰ^ϛων, ω^ϛφρον, for αἰων, ωφρον. Hence are derived the Latin Words Vinum, Vespera, Ævum, Ovum, &c. The Cretans used a ϛ instead of the Digamma; as ω^ϛφρον, ϛαβελιος, for ωφρον, αελιος. Hence, perhaps, the Error of pronouncing the β like the Latin Consonant V. See p. 7, Note.

T, in the Preposition κατα, is often changed into π and κ before φ and χ, and into β, γ, δ, π, λ, μ, ν, ρ, before those Letters respectively; as,

καπφαλαρα	} for {	καταφαλαρα
κακχευσαι		καταχευσαι
καββαλε		κατεβαλε
καγγονυ		καταγονυ

* From hence the Romans took their Capital F, which they used instead of V before the Vowel u, as DaFus.

καδδυναι

καδδυναι	}	for	καταδυναι
καππεσε			κατεπεσε
καλλειψω			καταλειψω
καμμονια			καταμονια
καννευσας			κατανευσας
καρροον			καταρροον

N is changed into μ before the Mutes of the first Column, π , β , ϕ , and before μ and ψ ; into γ before κ , γ , χ , where it has the Sound of ng ; into λ , ρ , and sometimes σ , before those Letters respectively.

εμπεδος	εγγελαω
εμβαινω	εγλειρεω
συμφυης	ελλειπω
εμμενω	συρρεω
συμφηρος	συσσωζω
πεφαγκα	

Σ has some Relation to the Mutes of the third Column τ , δ , θ ; for most Imparissyllabics ending in σ change it in the oblique Cases into one of these Letters, as,

χαρι-ς, -τ-ος

ασπι-ς, -δ-ος

ορνι-ς, -θ-ος

and Verbs of the Third Conjugation, which have these Letters for their Characteristics, change them in the Future into σ , as,

Present.

Future.

ανυ-τω

ανυ-σω

α-δω

α-σω

πλη-θω

πλη-σω.

It was once written like the Roman C, thus
ΦΛΑΤΙΟC, Flavius.

ACCENTS.

Accents are Marks which denoted an Elevation or Depreffion of the Voice in Pronunciation. They were not in Ufe among the ancient Greeks; to whom the true Pronunciation was natural: they are not found therefore in any old Infcriptions or Medals, or in any Manuscript of earlier Date than the Seventh Century; the oldeft and beft Manuscripts extant being written without them. As the ancient accentual Pronunciation, which was undoubtedly confiftent with Quantity, is now irrecoverably loft*, and the modern is not only irreconcilable to Quantity, but abfolutely fubverfive of it†, and the other Ufes of Accents are only to diftinguifh the different Significations of a few Words, which may be done without their Aid, and in fome Inftances to afcertain the Quantity of Syllables, both which Offices they perform alfo very imperfectly, the Editor of this Grammar thought that the Removal of fuch an Obftacle as the complex Doctrine of Accents out of the Way of Beginners would be doing them material Service, as they may at any Time, if defirous of becoming acquainted with it, have Recourfe to the four Chapters on that Subject in the Greek Grammar of Mefſrs. Port Royal §. An additional Inducement to this Omif-

* Qui porro Ufus Accentuum fuerit in vocali Pronunciatione, & qua Ratione Syllaborum Quantitatem, & Accentuum Inflectionem veteres conciliaverint, nondum ita perfpicue explanatum eft. *Mountfaucon.*

† Accentuum Græcorum omnis hodie Ratio præpoſtera eft & perversa. *Bentley.*

§ See Dr. Gally's Differtations againſt pronouncing the Greek Language according to Accent. Millar, 1755 and 1763.

tion has been the Appearance of Splendid Editions of Greek Authors from the Clarendon Press at Oxford without Accents. It was thought expedient, in *some* Instances, to make Use of the Circumflex Accent in this Grammar, to denote Contraction; and it has been retained in *others* by an Error of the Press, where the Tables were copied from the Eton Grammar.

It would be improper to dismiss this Article without giving some Idea of the Nature of the *Three Accents*, and to explain the technical Terms to which they have given Rise, some of which could not be well excluded from this Performance. An *Acute* Accent denotes Elevation of Voice, without which no single Word can be pronounced; but since the Voice once raised must necessarily fall again, this Fall may be on the same Syllable, or on the following Syllable or Syllables: if on the same, the Elevation and Depression are denoted at once by a Circumflex, which is compounded of an *Acute* and a *Grave*, and was originally formed of both placed together (ˆ); these were afterwards united and rounded thus (ˆ), and this Character was at last converted into that in Use at present, e. g. *σῶμα*, *κοσμήω*. If the Depression of Voice be on the succeeding Syllable, as *λόγος*, a *Grave* is understood on that Syllable. If on two succeeding Syllables, as in *ἄνθρωπος*, a *Grave* is understood on each. A *Grave* is therefore not so properly an Accent itself as a Privation of Accent, and expressed only on the last Syllable of Words which have naturally an

Acute on that Syllable, which *Acute* is changed into a *Grave* by Reason of a Word succeeding in the same Sentence. Its Use is to denote a Suspension of the Voice, whereas the Elevation required by the natural Accent would bear so hard on the following Word as to attract it, and make both Words seem united in the Pronunciation: Thus θεός and πατήρ have both an *Acute* on the Ultima; but, if another Word follow either of them in the same Sentence, the *Acute* is changed into a *Grave*, as θεός ὁ πατήρ; πατήρ ἡμῶν. Certain Words called Enclitics submit to the Attraction just mentioned, and the *Acute* on the Ultima of the preceding Word remains unaltered, as θεός μν.

The Greek Grammarians denominated Words having

An Acute on the	{	Ultima, as	θεός,	ἔξυτον*;
		Penultima,	λόγος,	παροξύτονα;
		Antepenultima,	ἀνδρῶν,	προπαροξύτονα.
A Circumflex on the	{	Ultima,	κοσμή,	πρισπωμένα;
		Penultima,	σῶμα,	προπρισπωμένα.
A Grave understood § on the	{	Ultima, as	τῆτι,	} βαρυτόνα †.
			δίκος,	
			θάλα,	

Hence the βαρυτόνα comprehended the παροξύτονα, προπαροξύτονα, and προπρισπωμένα.

H was formerly the Mark of Aspiration among the Greeks, as it is still in Latin: this was afterward divided into two, when the first Part (F) was

* Called by the Latin Grammarians Acutitona, derived from *οξύς*, sharp, and *ἦχος*, a Tone.

§ When the Grave is expressed, it is only for the Purpose of suspending the Acute Accent, which naturally belongs to the Syllable; in that Case, therefore, the Words are still called *ἔξυτον*.

† Called by the Latins Gravitona, derived from *βαρύς*, grave or flat.

used to denote the Rough, and the second (·) the Smooth Breathing. These were at Length curved so as to form the Marks in Use at present. The Ancients used the Aspiration sometimes in the Middle, as *παις*, like H in the Latin Word *mibi*. Indeed, that denoting the Smooth Breathing is quite unnecessary, since where the Rough is not expressed, the Smooth is implied of Course.

(f)

PARTS of SPEECH.

Aristotle and the elder Stoics divided Speech into four Parts, viz. *Noun*, *Verb*, *Article*, and *Conjunction*; considering all Words as *Articles* which being associated to Nouns served in any Manner to ascertain and determine their Signification; such as *he*, *this*, *that*, *other*, *any*. Others afterwards increased the Number by detaching the *Pronoun* from the *Noun*, the *Participle* and *Adverb* from the *Verb*, and the *Preposition* from the *Conjunction*. The Latin Grammarians went further, and detached the *Interjection* from the *Adverb*, within which, by the Greeks, it was always included as a Species: But, that they might not exceed the Number into which the Greeks had distributed the Parts of Speech, they included the *Article* within the *Pronoun*.

But there is a manifest Distinction to be observed between the *Article* and the *Pronoun*. The *Pronoun* stands by itself, assuming the Power of a *Noun*, and supplying its place, as *He is good*,

* The following Observations were collected from different Parts of Mr. Harris's incomparable *Analysis of Universal Grammar*.

This is Virtue. The Article never stands by itself, but appears at all Times associated to a Noun, serving to ascertain or define it; as *This Habit is Virtue.*

Or, which was usually reckoned an *Article*, is always a *Pronoun Relative*, and therefore referred to that Class: But *o* is generally an *Article*, though sometimes used as a *Pronoun Demonstrative*.

N U M B E R.

It may not be improper to observe in this Place, that all *Substances*, both **NATURAL*** and **ARTIFICIAL**, and all *Qualities* of *Substances*, which may be considered with Respect to Grammar as an *abstract* Species of *Substances*, have what Logicians call their *Genus*, *Species*, and *Individuals*, e. g.

NATURAL SUBSTANCES.

Genus.	Species.	Individual.
Spirit	God.	God.
	Angel	Michael
		Gabriel
	Devil	Raphael.
		Beelzebub
		Moloch
Animal	Man	Rimmon.
		Plato
		Xenophon
		Alexander.
	Horse	Bucephalus
		Podargus
	Dog	Xanthus.
		Melampus
		Lyfisca
		Lelaps.

* Natural Substances include Spirit as well as Body.

ARTIFI.

ARTIFICIAL.

Genus.	Species.	Individual.
Edifice	Palace	Escorial
		Vatican
		Tuilleries.
	Church	St. Peter's
		St. Paul's
		Sr. Stephen's.
	Theatre	Pompey's
		Marcellus's
		Tiberius's.

ABSTRACT.

Habit	Virtue	Prudence
		Justice
		Temperance.
	Vice	Prodigality
		Fraud
		Sensuality.
	Science	Grammar
		Rhetoric
		Logic.

Every *Genus* is found entire in each of its *Species*; *God, Angel, Devil*, being distinctly an entire *Spirit*; *Man, Horse, Dog*, each an entire *Animal*; *Palace, Temple, Virtue*, each an entire *Building*; *Virtue, Vice, Science*, each an entire *Habit*. Every *Species* also is found entire in each of its *Individuals*; *Michael, Gabriel, Raphael*, being distinctly an entire *Angel*; *Plato, Xenophon, Alexander*, each an entire *Man*; *Escorial, Vatican, Tuilleries*, each an entire *Palace*; *Prudence, Justice, Temperance*, each an entire *Virtue*. Thus every *Genus*, though one, is multiplied into many, and every *Species*, though one, is multiplied into many, by Reference to their Subordinates; but, as no *Individual*

dual has any such Subordinates, it cannot in Strictness be considered as many, and therefore is truly an *Individual* as well in Nature as in Name. Words following the Nature of Things, such Substantives admit of Number as denote Genera or Species; whilst those which denote Individuals, in Strictness admit it not.

C A S E.

Cases are not among the Essentials of Language, and therefore are not to be found in the modern Languages, except a few among the primitive Pronouns, as *I, me, Je, moi.* and the old English Genitive in *is*, since contracted into *'s*. The Number of Cases in those Languages in which they are found may very properly be reduced to four:

I. The *Nominative*, exhibiting the Noun in its original Form, as it takes the Lead in a Sentence, and without which no Sentence can be regular and compleat. It was much disputed by the Ancients whether the Nominative were a Case or not. The *Peripatetics* held it to be no Case, and made the Noun in its original Form to resemble a perpendicular Line, as AB in the Margin. The Variations from the Nominative they considered as if AB were to fall from its Perpendicular to AC or AD. Hence they called these Variations *πτωσεις*, *Casus*, Cases, i. e. A Fallings.



The *Stoics*, on the contrary, with the Grammarians, made the Nominative a Case also. They considered

considered Words as falling from the Mind or discursive Faculty ; and when a Noun fell thence in its original Form, they called it *πτωσις ὀρθή*, *Casus Rectus*, an upright Case or Falling, such as AB in the Margin. When it falls from the Mind under any of its Variations, as in the Form of a Genitive, a Dative, &c. such Variations they called *πτωσις πλαγία*, *Casus Obliqui*, Oblique Cases, or Sidelong Fallings, as AB, AD. Hence Grammarians called the Mode of enumerating the various Cases of a Noun *κλισις*, *Declinatio*, Declension, it being a progressive Descent from the Noun's upright Form through its various declining Forms, that is, a Descent from AB to AC, AD, &c.

II. The *Accusative*, which expresses the Object of any Action or Relation. This Case in modern Languages is known only from its Position in the Sentence, by being subsequent to the Verb in the natural Order of the Words. When the Places of the *Nominative* or *Accusative* in a Sentence are filled by proper Substantives, other Substantives are annexed by the Help of Prepositions in the modern Languages, but not always in the *Latin* and *Greek* ; for, among the various *Relations* of Substantives denoted by Prepositions, two principal ones are the *Term* or *Point* which something commences FROM, and the *Term* or *Point* which something tends TO. These Relations the *Greeks* and *Latins* thought so important as to distinguish them by peculiar Terminations of their own, which expressed their Force without the Help of a Preposition ; whence the Rise of the *Genitive* and *Dative*.

III. The

III. The *Genitive*, which expresses all Relations of Substantives commencing from itself, as *δεομαι σε, of thee I ask*; the Person requested is one from whom something is expected: *πεποιτται λιθῷ, it is made of Stone*; the Passive Subject, Stone, being the Term FROM or OUT OF which: *πινω υδατος, I drink Water*; as much as to say, I take a certain Part out of a certain Whole: *ὁ ζωγραφος ζωγραφματος, the Painter of a Picture*; *το ζωγραφμα ζωγραφου, the Picture of a Painter*. These Words are *Relatives*, each reciprocally a Term or Point to the other, from or out of which it derives its Essence, or at least its Intellection.

IV. The *Dative*, which, as it implies a Tendency TO, is employed, among its other Uses, to denote the final Cause to which all Events, not fortuitous, may be said to tend; as *φιλιππῳ ἔη, & τῇ πατρίδι, he lives for Philip, not for his Country*.

This Case and the Genitive were used also by the Greeks to associate with Prepositions, when other Relations were to be expressed*; for which same Purpose the Romans adopted the *Ablative*, as they had deprived their *Genitive* and *Dative* of that Privilege; a Case certainly not necessary, because the Greeks do as well without it, and because with the Romans themselves it is frequently undistinguished.

* The Preposition was very often understood, and then the Case expressed those other Relations by an Ellipsis. This happened no less frequently to the Roman *Ablative* than to the Greek *Dative*; hence the remarkable Correspondence of those Cases: e. g.

Ἀργυροῖς δοῦλοντι μάχη, καὶ πάντα κερταίνῃ.
Argenteis pugna-telis, ac omnia vincis.

(g).

See p. 13.

(b).

In grammatical Strictness there are no more than Four Declensions in Greek; the Fourth of the Simples being the Attic Dialect of the Third, and all Contract Nouns being of the Fifth Declension of the Simples before Contraction: but, as the contracted Terminations are so various, that, if reduced to that one Declension, they would form an Object too complicated for the Minds of Beginners to embrace at once, Grammarians have judged it expedient to separate the Parts, denominating each a distinct Declension, for the temporary Accommodation of the Learner.

(i).

ἄνθρωπος is of the Common Gender. Nouns in της, national Denominations in ης, Poetical Nouns in πης, and the Compounds of πωλῶ, μετρῶ, τριβῶ, make the Vocative in α. Nouns ending in ες, in α, or η; ἵπποτα, νεφεληγερετα, μητιετα, θεοστα, &c. which occur in Homer, are not, as some Grammarians have asserted, Vocatives used instead of Nominatives, a Change never tolerated in any Language, but really Nominatives of the *Æolic*, or, as some say, of the *Macedonian* Dialect. Hence are derived the Latin Nominatives *Poeta*, *Cometa*, *Athleta* †.

† Linguae scilicet *Æolicæ* Latinus Sermo est simillimus.

QUINCTILIAN, Lib. I. c. 6.

SECOND DECLENSION.

Words terminating in *α*, contracted from such as end in *α* Pure, as *Ἀθηνᾶ*, *μνα*, *ἔρα*, from *Ἀθηνᾶα*, *μναα*, *ἔραα*, are declined like *φιλία*.

General Rule for determining the Contraction of Words in *α* Pure.

All Words in *ᾱα*, and those in *ε̄α*, which have a Vowel or *ρ* preceding *ε*, are contracted into *α*. Those in *ε̄α*, which have not a Vowel or *ρ* preceding, are contracted into *η*, as *γῆα*, *γῆ*, and likewise *ἀπλῶν*, *ἀπλῆ*. The Contraction is formed by rejecting the Vowel preceding the Termination.

THIRD DECLENSION.

In the contracted Nouns the Neuters Plural in *εα* and *οα* make *α*, as *ὄρεα*, *οῖα*; *χρυσῶα*, *χρυσᾶ*; but the Terminations are not so commonly contracted in Compound Words, such as *εὐπλοος*, *καλλιπλοος*, &c. *σαος* is contracted thus in three Cases, the Nominative Singular, and the Accusatives Singular and Plural.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	ο σαος, σως.	Acc.	τας, σαας, } σῶα.
Acc.	τον } σῶον, σῶν.		τα, σαα, } σᾶ.
	το		

The Vocative of this Declension is found in a few Instances like the Nominative; for the common Tongue sometimes imitated the Attic Dialect, as *ὦ θεός*, whence the Latin *o Deus*, and *ὦ ἅγιος*, *beus tu*.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

The Fourth Declension is in Reality nothing but the Attic Dialect of the Third, and made a separate

parate Declension for the Reason which has been given for classing the various Modes of Contraction under five Heads, and denominating them Declensions.

The Change is made from the Third by substituting ω in every Termination instead of the proper Vowel or Diphthong, subscribing the ι when it occurs, and making the Vocative like the Nominative.

Nouns in α having α Long in the Penultima change it here into ϵ , as $\nu\alpha\alpha\alpha$, $\nu\epsilon\omega\epsilon$; but if α be Short, it continues, as $\tau\alpha\alpha\alpha$, $\tau\alpha\omega\epsilon$; $\lambda\alpha\gamma\alpha\alpha$, $\lambda\alpha\gamma\omega\epsilon$.

There is one Neuter Noun of this Declension in $\omega\alpha$, as $\tau\omega\chi\epsilon\omega\alpha$; but $\tau\omega\chi\epsilon\omega\alpha\iota$ sometimes occurs.

The Attics often reject γ in the Accusative of this Declension, and almost always in the following Words; $\alpha\theta\omega\alpha$, $\epsilon\omega\alpha$, $\kappa\epsilon\omega\alpha$, $\kappa\omega\alpha$, $\lambda\alpha\gamma\omega\alpha$: hence, in St. Gregory, $\tau\omega\theta\epsilon\omega\alpha\iota\lambda\epsilon\omega$. Sometimes in the Nominative, as $\tau\omega\alpha\gamma\eta\omega\alpha$, for $\alpha\gamma\eta\omega\alpha\iota$, in Philo; $\tau\omega\epsilon\pi\iota\pi\lambda\epsilon\omega\alpha$ for $\epsilon\pi\iota\pi\lambda\epsilon\omega\alpha\iota$, in Plutarch.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Synopsis of the Variations of the Genitive Case.

A I T.

Nom.	Gen.	Example.
α	$\alpha\tau-\alpha\alpha$ *	$\sigma\omega\mu\alpha$
ι	$\iota\tau-\alpha\alpha$	$\mu\epsilon\lambda\iota$ †
υ	$\upsilon-\alpha\alpha$ ‡	$\delta\alpha\kappa\tau\upsilon$

* $\gamma\alpha\lambda\alpha\alpha\tau\alpha\alpha$ is a Genitive borrowed from the obsolete $\gamma\alpha\lambda\alpha\epsilon$. See p. 26.

† $\mu\epsilon\lambda\iota$ is the only Substantive in ι of this Declension. There are Neuter Adjectives in ι , but they may be said to derive their Genitive rather from the Masculine Termination in $\iota\alpha$.

‡ $\gamma\omega\alpha\iota$ and $\delta\alpha\alpha\iota$ sometimes take $\alpha\tau\alpha\alpha$ from the obsolete $\gamma\omega\alpha\alpha$ and $\delta\alpha\alpha\alpha$.

T 2

N P Σ Ξ Ψ.

N P Σ Ξ Ψ.

N

Nom.	Gen.	Examples.
αν —	αν-ος	παιαν.
—	αντ-ος	<i>Participles.</i>
εν —	εν-ος	<i>Neut. of Adj. in ην.</i>
ην —	ην-ος	Ἑλλην.
—	εν-ος	ποιμην.
ιν —	ιν-ος	θιν.
ον —	ον-ος	<i>Neut. of Adj. in ων.</i>
—	οντ-ος	<i>Neut. of Part. in ων.</i>
υν —	υν-ος	Φορκυν.
—	υντ-ος	<i>Neut. of Participles.</i>
ων —	ων-ος	Πλατων.
—	ον-ος	Χελιδων.
—	ωντ-ος	Ξενοφων.
—	οντ-ος	<i>Participles Present of contracted Verbs in αω.</i>
—	οντ-ος	δρακων.
—	οντ-ος	<i>Particip. of Present, 1st Fut. and 2d Aor. Active.</i>
—	ουντ-ος	<i>Particip. 2d Fut. Act.</i>
—	ουντ-ος	<i>Particip. Present of Contracts in εω and οω.</i>
ων —	οδ-ος	<i>Neut. of the Compounds of πης.</i>
—	υντ-ος	<i>Participles Neuter.</i>

Nom.	Gen.	P.	Examples.
αρ	αρ-ος *	ψαρ.	
ηρ	ηρ-ος	λυτηρ.	
	ερ-ος	α'ηρ.	
ορ	ορ-ος	ητορ.	
υρ	υρ-ος	μαρτυρ.	
ωρ	ωρ-ος §	ελωρ.	
	ορ-ος	Νερωρ.	
ειρ	ειρ-ος	χειρ.	
		Σ.	
ας	ατ-ος	γηρας.	
	ανλ-ος †	ανδριας.	
	αν-ος	μελας, ταλας, <i>Adjectives.</i>	
	αδ-ος	λαμπας.	
	α-ος	λαας.	
ης	ηλ-ος	λεβης.	
	ηνλ-ος	{ Βουλης, a Senator. Thucyd.	
		{ <i>Adj. contracted from ηεις.</i>	
	ενλ-ος	{ Ουαλης, Valens, and other	
		{ <i>Names derived from the</i>	
		{ <i>Latin.</i>	
ις	ι-ος	Οϊς.	
	ιδ-ος	α'σπις.	

* Some Nouns in αρ borrow their Oblique Cases from obsolete Words in ας: See p. 26, δαμαρ from the obsolete δαμας.

§ υδωρ and σκωρ borrow their Oblique Cases from the obsolete υδας and σκας.

† This Variation is taken from obsolete Words in ανς. See Clark's Homer, B. I. Verse 86.

	——	ιτ-ος	χαρις.
	——	ιθ-ος	μερις.
	——	ις-ος	θεμις.
	——	ιυ-ος	<i>Words in ις, which often end in ιυ.</i>
υς	——	υ-ος	ιχθυς.
	——	υδ-ος	νενθυς.
	——	υθ-ος	κορυς.
	——	υη-ος	<i>Participles.</i>
	——	υν-ος	<i>Words in υς, which often end in υν.</i>
ως	——	ωτ-ος *	φως, Light.
	——	ωδ-ος	φως, a Pustule.
	——	ω-ος	ήρως.
	——	οτ-ος	<i>Participles.</i>
αις	——	αιη-ος	δαις.
	——	αιδ-ος	παις.
εις	——	ειδ-ος	κλεις.
	——	εν-ος	κτεις.
	——	ενη-ος	Σιμοεις.
ους	——	ο-ος	Βυς.
	——	οδ-ος	πυς.
	——	οη-ος	οδυσ.
	——	ενη-ος	<i>Όπυς, and other Nouns contracted from οεις.</i>
	——	ωη-ος	υς.
λς	——	λ-ος	αλς.

* Thus are declined Participles in ως contracted from αως, as ἰγῶς from ἰγαως.

νς ——— νθος ἑλμυς.
 ςς ——— ςτος μακας. *Adjective.*

Ξ.

Nom.	Gen.	Example.
Ξ	γος	τετλι-Ξ.
	κος	σφη-Ξ†.
	κλος	ἀνα-Ξ.
	χος	ὄνυ-Ξ.

Ψ.

Ψ	πος	ὠ-Ψ.
	ξος	φλε-Ψ.
	φος	κλυ-Ψ.

The Terminations of the Five Declensions of Contracts, which in strict Propriety belong to this, are here omitted, because they were specified under each of those Declensions.

The following Words in αρ, ωρ, and υ, take their Oblique Cases from the obsolete Terminations in ας, ατος:

κλειψαρ	καρχαρ	φρεαρ
αχαιαρ	κτεαρ	σχωρ
δελεαρ	ὄνειαρ	ὕδωρ
εδαρ	ὕδαρ	γону
ήμαρ	πειραρ	δору
ήπαρ	στεαρ	

† αλωπηξ changes the η into α in the Oblique Cases.

Гону

Γονυ and δορυ have also their proper Variation : as τε γονυος, δορυος ; τω γονυι, δορυι ; by Metathesis γουνος, δορος, γυνι, δορι.

Also the following borrow their Oblique Cases from the obsolete Words opposite :

γαλα	} from	γαλαξ
γυνη		γυναιξ
δαμαρ		δαμαρς
αρς		αρην. G. αρενος, Sync. αρενος.

Supplemental Observations to the Rules of the Cases.

Accusative.

Many Words in ις, υς, αυς, & Pure, end in α among the Poets ; as Εορρυα, οξεα, νεα, νηα.

πες and οδες usually made Exceptions to Nouns in ες Pure are omitted in this Grammar, as they do not belong to that Class.

κλεις makes κλειδα and κλειν.

Vocative.

σωτηρ is sometimes read in this Case.

Dative Plural.

If this Case be Long by Position in the Singular, it is always so in the Plural ; and the Loss of the rejected Consonants must be supplied by a Diphthong, as λεοντι, λεσι ; but if it be Short in the Singular, it is not always Short in the Plural ; for ρητορι makes ρητορσι ; αλι, αλσι, &c.

The Plural Dative in εισι is in this Grammar derived from the Nominative, as it belongs to Words in εις only.

χειρ has always χειρ in this Case; from the poetic Singular χειρ.

First Declension of Contracts.

In this Declension the Masculine Nouns are proper Names of Men; the Feminines end in ης; the Common are Adjectives alone. Neuters in ες come from Adjectives in ης; those in ος are all Substantives.

(1)

Nouns in ης Pure are contracted in the Accusative into α by the Attics, as εὐφραα, εὐφρα; and this Form is most in Use.

Proper Names of this Declension, and the Compounds of ἔτος, a Year, are declined sometimes after the First of the Simples, at least in some Cases; e. g. τον, Αριστοφάνην, Νικοτέλην, Δημοσθένην, ὦ Σωκράτη, τὴς Ἐπιδέτας, &c. are read.

Neuters in ος sometimes contract εε into ει; as σκελος, Dual σκελεε, σκελει. Of Words compounded of κλος, proper Names only have the double Contraction. Appellatives compounded of the same Word are declined according to the general Example, as ευκλεης, ακλεης. The first of the two Contractions might perhaps with more Propriety be called a Syncope than a Contraction, were not the Neuter Termination Plural in α rendered Long by it.

Second Declension of Contracts.

This Declension is properly Ionic, as appears from Herodotus, who wrote in that Dialect. It has also in common with the First and Third the

U

Variation

Variation in εοε, which has been erroneously called the Ionic Termination in the Tables of Dialects usually appropriated to this Declension; its Variations ought, therefore, in Propriety to be arranged thus: Singular,

	Common.	Attic.	Ionic.
G.	εος	εως	ιος
D.	ει	—	—
A.	iv	—	—
V.	ι	—	—

Dual.

N.A.V.	εε	—	ιι
G.D.	εοiv	εωv	ιοiv

Plural.

N.	εες-εις	—	ιες-ις
G.	εων	—	ιων
D.	εσι	—	ισι
Acc.	εας-εις	—	ιας-ις
V.	εες-εις	—	ιες-ις

Third Declension of Contracts.

The Attic Genitive in εως is most in Use in this Declension, particularly from Masculines in ευς. ευς Pure is contracted in the Genitive into ες, as χοεως, χοες; and in the Accusative into α, as χοεα, χοα.

Fourth Declension of Contracts.

Κλωθες is sometimes found in the Plural of κλωθω of this Declension, instead of κλωθοι.

Fifth

Fifth Declension of Contracts.

The Ionics in this Declension put an ϵ in the Penultima, instead of α , as $\kappa\epsilon\rho\epsilon\alpha$ for $\kappa\epsilon\rho\alpha\alpha$.

ADJECTIVES.

There are no Adjectives of Three Terminations in $\omega\nu$, $\epsilon\sigma\alpha$, $\omicron\nu$, as erroneously specified in *Ward's Greek Grammar*; $\epsilon\kappa\omega\nu$ being a Participle.

To the List of Adjectives of Three Endings may be added those contracted from $\omicron\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ and $\eta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ into $\epsilon\varsigma$ and $\eta\varsigma$; as,

Nom. $\mu\epsilon\lambda\iota\tau\text{-}\epsilon\varsigma$, $\text{-}\epsilon\sigma\sigma\alpha$, $\text{-}\epsilon\nu$.
Gen. $\mu\epsilon\lambda\iota\tau\text{-}\epsilon\eta\iota\omicron\varsigma$, $\text{-}\epsilon\sigma\sigma\eta\varsigma$, $\text{-}\epsilon\eta\tau\omicron\varsigma$.

Nom. $\tau\iota\mu\text{-}\eta\varsigma$, $\text{-}\eta\sigma\sigma\alpha$, $\text{-}\eta\nu$.
Gen. $\tau\iota\mu\text{-}\eta\eta\iota\omicron\varsigma$, $\text{-}\eta\sigma\sigma\eta\varsigma$, $\text{-}\eta\eta\tau\omicron\varsigma$.

PARTICIPLES DECLINED.

Partic. Pres.

Sing.

N. $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\text{-}\omega\nu$, $\epsilon\sigma\alpha$, $\omicron\nu$
G. $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\text{-}\omicron\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\epsilon\sigma\eta\varsigma$, $\omicron\tau\omicron\varsigma$
D. $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\text{-}\omicron\tau\iota$, $\epsilon\sigma\eta$, $\omicron\tau\iota$
A. $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\text{-}\omicron\tau\alpha$, $\epsilon\sigma\alpha\nu$, $\omicron\nu$
V. $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\text{-}\omega\nu$, $\epsilon\sigma\alpha$, $\omicron\nu$

Dual.

N.A.V. $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\text{-}\omicron\tau\epsilon$, $\epsilon\sigma\alpha$, $\omicron\tau\epsilon$
G.D. $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\text{-}\omicron\tau\omicron\iota\nu$, $\epsilon\sigma\alpha\iota\nu$, $\omicron\tau\omicron\iota\nu$

Plural.

N. $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\text{-}\omicron\tau\epsilon\varsigma$, $\epsilon\sigma\alpha\iota$, $\omicron\tau\epsilon\varsigma$
G. $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\text{-}\omicron\tau\omicron\omega\nu$, $\epsilon\sigma\alpha\iota\nu$, $\omicron\tau\omicron\omega\nu$
D. $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\text{-}\omicron\tau\omicron\iota$, $\epsilon\sigma\alpha\iota\varsigma$, $\omicron\tau\omicron\iota$
A. $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\text{-}\omicron\tau\omicron\alpha\varsigma$, $\epsilon\sigma\alpha\iota\varsigma$, $\omicron\tau\omicron\alpha$
V. $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\text{-}\omicron\tau\omicron\epsilon\varsigma$, $\epsilon\sigma\alpha\iota$, $\omicron\tau\omicron\alpha$

Second Fut. Act.

Sing.

N. $\tau\upsilon\pi\text{-}\omega\nu$, $\epsilon\sigma\alpha$, $\epsilon\nu$
G. $\tau\upsilon\pi\text{-}\epsilon\eta\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\epsilon\sigma\eta\varsigma$, $\epsilon\eta\tau\omicron\varsigma$
D. $\tau\upsilon\pi\text{-}\epsilon\eta\tau\iota$, $\epsilon\sigma\eta$, $\epsilon\eta\tau\iota$
A. $\tau\upsilon\pi\text{-}\epsilon\eta\tau\alpha$, $\epsilon\sigma\alpha\nu$, $\epsilon\nu$
V. $\tau\upsilon\pi\text{-}\omega\nu$, $\epsilon\sigma\alpha$, $\epsilon\nu$

Dual.

N.A.V. $\tau\upsilon\pi\text{-}\epsilon\eta\tau\epsilon$, $\epsilon\sigma\alpha$, $\epsilon\eta\tau\epsilon$
G.D. $\tau\upsilon\pi\text{-}\epsilon\eta\tau\omicron\iota\nu$, $\epsilon\sigma\alpha\iota\nu$, $\epsilon\eta\tau\omicron\iota\nu$

Plural.

N. $\tau\upsilon\pi\text{-}\epsilon\eta\tau\epsilon\varsigma$, $\epsilon\sigma\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\eta\tau\epsilon\varsigma$
G. $\tau\upsilon\pi\text{-}\epsilon\eta\tau\omicron\omega\nu$, $\epsilon\sigma\alpha\iota\nu$, $\epsilon\eta\tau\omicron\omega\nu$
D. $\tau\upsilon\pi\text{-}\epsilon\eta\tau\iota$, $\epsilon\sigma\alpha\iota\varsigma$, $\epsilon\eta\tau\iota$
A. $\tau\upsilon\pi\text{-}\epsilon\eta\tau\alpha\varsigma$, $\epsilon\sigma\alpha\iota\varsigma$, $\epsilon\eta\tau\alpha\varsigma$
V. $\tau\upsilon\pi\text{-}\epsilon\eta\tau\epsilon\varsigma$, $\epsilon\sigma\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\eta\tau\alpha\varsigma$

Part. 1st Aor. Pass.

Part. Perf. Act.

Sing.

Sing.

N.	τυφθ-αις,	ισθα, ει
G.	τυφθ-εντος,	ιστης, εντος
D.	τυφθ-εντι,	ιστη, εντι
A.	τυφθ-εντα,	ισθαι, εν
V.	τυφθ-ις,	ισθα, ει.

N.	τιτυφ-ωνς,	υιαι, ος
G.	τιτυφ-ουτος,	υιας, ουτος
D.	τιτυφ-οτι,	υια, οτι
A.	τιτυφ-οτα,	υιας, ος
V.	τιτυφ-ωνς,	υια, ος.

Dual.

Dual.

N.A.V.	τυφθ-εντε,	ισθα, εντε
G.D.	τυφθ-εντων,	ισθαι, εντων

N.A.V.	τιτυφ-οτε,	υια, οτε
G.D.	τιτυφ-οτων,	υιας, οτων

Plural.

Plural.

N.	τυφθ-εντες,	ισθαι, εντα
G.	τυφθ-εντων,	ισθαι, εντων
D.	τυφθ-εσι,	ισθαις, εσι
A.	τυφθ-εντας,	ισθαις, εντα
V.	τυφθ-εντες,	ισθαι, εντα.

N.	τιτυφ-οτες,	υιας, οτα
G.	τιτυφ-οτων,	υιας, οτων
D.	τιτυφ-οσι,	υιας, οσι
A.	τιτυφ-οτας,	υιας, οτα
V.	τιτυφ-οτες,	υιας, οτα.

The contracted Form of the Ionic Perfect. Middle.

Singular.

N.	εις-ωνς,	ωσθα, ως
G.	εις-ουτος,	ωστης, ουτος
D.	εις-οτι,	ωστη, οτι
A.	εις-οτα,	ωσθαι, ος
V.	εις-ωνς,	ωσθα, ως.

Dual.

N.A.V.	εις-οτε,	ωσθα, οτε
G.D.	εις-οτων,	ωσθαι, οτων

Plural.

N.	εις-οτες,	ωσθαι, οτα
G.	εις-οτων,	ωσθαι, οτων
D.	εις-οσι,	ωσθαις, οσι
A.	εις-οτας,	ωσθαις, οτα
V.	εις-οτες,	ωσθαι, οτα.

Most compound and derivative Adjectives in *ος* are of Two Terminations; and indeed all Adjectives in *ος* are declined with two Terminations by the Attics. A few of this Form have sometimes a distinct

distinct Feminine, as ἀθανάτ-ος, -η; αἰωνίος, -α; τέρ-ην, -εἰνα; θηλ-ύς, -εἰα.

Some Adjectives in ως, ων, are of the Fifth of the Simples, as ὁ ἐν τῇ πολυκερῶς, τὸ πολυκερῶν, τῆς, τῆς, πολυκερῶτος.

(m)

NUMERALS.

Cardinal.

Ordinal.

εἷς	One	πρῶτος	First
δύο	Two	δευτερός	Second
τρεις	Three	τρίτος	Third
τέσσαρες	Four	τέταρτος	Fourth
πέντε	Five	πέμπτος	Fifth
ἕξ	Six	ἕκτος	Sixth
ἑπτά	Seven	ἑβδόμος	Seventh
ὀκτώ	Eight	ὀγδοός	Eighth
ἑννὰ	Nine	ἐνάτος	Ninth
δέκα	Ten	δέκατος	Tenth
ἑνδεκά	Eleven	ἑνδεκάτος	Eleventh
δωδεκά	Twelve	δωδεκάτος	Twelfth
δικατρεῖς	Thirteen	τριακιδεκάτος	Thirteenth
δικατεσσαρες	Fourteen	τεσσαρακιδεκά- τος, &c.	Fourteenth
ΕΙΚΟΣΙ	TWENTY	ΕΙΚΟΣΕΤΟΣ	TWENTIETH
εἰκοσὶ εἷς	Twenty-one	εἰκοσὶ πρῶτος, &c.	Twenty-first
τριακοῖα	Thirty	τριακός	Thirtieth
τεσσαρακοῖα	Forty	τεσσαρακός	Fortieth
πεντηκοῖα	Fifty	πεντακός	Fiftieth
ἑξηκοῖα	Sixty	ἑξήκός	Sixtieth
ἑβδομηκοῖα	Seventy	ἑβδομηκός	Seventieth
ὀγδοηκοῖα	Eighty	ὀγδοηκός	Eightieth
ἐννηκοῖα	Ninety	ἐννληκός	Ninetieth
ΕΚΑΤΟΝ	A HUNDRED	ΕΚΑΤΟΣΤΟΣ	A HUNDREDTH
διακοσίαι, αἱ, α	Two Hundred	διακοσίος	Two Hundredth
τριακοσίαι, αἱ, α	Three Hundred	τριακοσίος, &c.	Three Hundredth
ΧΙΛΙΟΙ, αἱ, α	ONE THOUS.	ΧΙΛΙΟΣΤΟΣ	A THOUSANDTH
δύο χίλιοι, αἱ, α	Two Thousand	δύο χίλιος, &c.	Two Thousandth
μύριοι, αἱ, α	Ten Thousand	μυρίος	Ten Thousandth
δισμύριοι, αἱ, α	Twenty Thous.	δισμυρίος	Twenty Thousandth
ΔΕΚΑΚΥΣ	A HUNDRED	δεκακισμυρίος	A Hundred Thou- sandth
ΜΥΡΙΑΙ	THOUSAND	μυριακισμυρίος	A Thousand Thousandth.
ἑκατομμύριον	A Thousand	ἑκατομμύριος	A Thousand
χιλίαι	Thousand	χιλίος	Thousandth.

From

From Ten to Twenty the least Number may be placed first or last ; thus δωδεκα, or δεκα δυω ; δεκα τρεις, or τρια και δεκα. From Twenty to Thirty the least is always last, as είκοσι εις, είκοσι εν, είκοσι δυο, &c. From Thirty upwards the Conjunction is commonly inserted between, as τριακοντα και εν, or, in one Word, τριακοντακαιεν, εκατον και εν, &c.

The other Hundreds are declinable, as are all Numerals denoting Thousands, Tens of Thousands, &c.

Numerals of Abstraction are Feminine, as η μονα, Unity, or consisting of One ; η δυα, consisting of Two ; η τρια, consisting of Three, &c.

Multiplying Numerals end *either* in οος-ες, denoting the Simplicity or Multiplicity of a Thing in itself, or in ασιος, signifying Proportion ; as απλος-ες, Simple ; διπλος-ες, Double ; τριπλος-ες, Triple, &c.

διπλασιος, Double ; τριπλασιος, Triple, &c.

There are Numerals in αιος which express periodical Days, as,

τριταιιος, every third Day ;

τεταρταιιος, every fourth Day.

The Greeks express the *Unit* Class of Numbers by the Eight First Letters of the Alphabet, with the Addition of the Character ς, called επισημιον *Fau*, or by either Name separately ; the Class of *Tens* is expressed by the Eight succeeding Letters, and the Character ζ, called κοππα ; that of *Hundreds* by the Eight remaining Letters and the Character χ, called σταντι, because formed of an inverted Sigma with a π in the Middle.

Units.

Units.	Tens.	Hundreds.
α' 1	ι' 10	ϛ' 100
β' 2	κ' 20	σ' 200
γ' 3	λ' 30	τ' 300
δ' 4	μ' 40	υ' 400
ε' 5	ν' 50	φ' 500
ς' 6	ξ' 60	χ' 600
ζ' 7	ο' 70	ψ' 700
η' 8	π' 80	ω' 800
θ' 9	ϛ' 90	Ϟ' 900

The Stroke which is placed over these Letters, if removed beneath any one of them, multiplies that Number by a Thousand; as α 1000; ι 10,000; ϛ 100,000. The Combination of these Numbers has no Difficulty; e. g.

ια'	11	αα'	1001
κς'	22	ηδ'	8004
ρκ'	120	δ,φ,π'	4580
ωθ'	809	κ,τ,ο'	20,370

The following Capitals, from having been Initials of Six numeral Denominations, are frequently used to express those Numbers:

I	the Initial of	ΙΑ *	stands for	One
Π		ΠΕΝΤΕ		Five
Δ		ΔΕΚΑ		Ten
Η		ΗΕΚΑΤΟΝ		a Hundred

* Used for μαι.

X ΧΙΔΙΑ.

X ΧΙΔΙΑ a Thousand
M ΜΥΡΙΑ Ten Thousand.

To form other Numbers these Letters may all, except Π, be multiplied Four Times; as,

II	2	ΔΔ	20	HH	200
III	3	ΔΔΔ	30	HHH	300
IIII	4	ΔΔΔΔ	40	HHHH	400
ΔΔII	22	ΗΠ	105	MMMM	40,000.

These Letters inclosed within a Π are multiplied by Five, as $\boxed{\Pi}$ 25, $\boxed{\Delta}$ 50, $\boxed{\Delta\Delta}$ 60.

(n)

The Present, Futures, and Perfect, of the Indicative*, and all Tenses of the Subjunctive Mood, in all the Voices, have the Third Person Plural ending in σι or ται, and the Second and Third Dual alike.

The remaining Tenses of the Indicative, and all of the Optative Mood, form the latter in ον and νν.

(o)

Tenses whose First Person Plural ends in μεν, viz. all Tenses of the Active, the Aorists of the Passive, and the Perfect and Pluperfect of the Middle Voices, have no First Person Dual.

Verbs in σσω or ττω forming their Future in σω:

ἀγρῶσσω	μασσω	πλασσω
βρατσω	λευσσω	πρασσω
ἐρεσσω	πασσω	πτισσω

* To these is added the Paulo post-Future in the Passive Voice.

(p) αιαζω

(p)

αἰαζω	θρυλλίζω	οἰμωζω
ἀβροταζω	κλωζω	ὀλολυζω
ἀλαλαζω	κραζω	πελεμιζω
ἀλαπαζω	κριζω	ῥεζω
αἰτυζω	κρωζω	ταζω
γρυζω	λαπαζω	τεναζω
δαιζω	λυζω	τηριζω
ἐλελιζω	ματιζω	τιζω
ἐναριζω	μερμηριζω	τυφελιζω
ἐπιμυζω	νυταζω	σφαζω.

(q)

κλαζω, πλαζω, &c.

(r)

ἄρπαζω	βριζω	μαζω
βαζω	διταζω	παιζω
βαταζω	ἐγγυαλιζω	ποχιζω
βυκολιαζω	θεριζω	φατιζω.

(s)

δικαω	κλαω	παω
διφαω	μαω	ὀπαω
δραω	μαιμαω	φθαω
θλαω	ναω	φλαω.

Also Verbs from which other Verbs in αννυω and ασκω are formed: as πεταω, whence πεταννυω; δραω, whence διδρασκω.

X

Verbs

Verbs which form their Future in *ασω* and *πσω*:

ἀραομαι

μπαω

ἀλοαω

μοιραομαι

ἀνιαω

πελαω

ἀφαω

πειναω

ἰλαω

πειραω

κναω

περαω

κρεμαω

(t).

Verbs in *εω* which retain their Short Vowel:

αἰδεω

κεω

αἰσχεω

νεικεω

αλεω

ξεω

ἀρνεω

ὀλεω

εμεω

τελεω

ἴω

τρεω.

ζεω

To these are added Verbs from which are formed others in *εννυω* and *εσχω*: as *ἀμψιεω*, *ἀμψιεννυω*; *ἀρεω*, *ἀρεσχω*.

η of ε.

αἰδέομαι

βδεω

καλεω †

αἰνεω

γαμεω §

κηδεω

ἀκεομαι

δεω *

κορεω

ἀχθεομαι

ζεω

κοτεω

§ γαμω, when it signifies to marry, forms *ησω*; when to give in Marriage, *ισω*.

δω makes *δησω* in the Future, and *δικα* in the Perfect.

† κηδω makes *ησω* in the Future, and *κηα* in the Perfect.

μαχεομαι

μαχέομαι
οἶεωποθεω
πονέω ‡φέρω
φορέω

(u)

Barytons were often made Contract Verbs. Thus from the Future in $\mu\tilde{\omega}$ was formed a new Theme in $\epsilon\omega$; as from $\tau\epsilon\mu\omega$, $\tau\epsilon\mu\epsilon\omega$, whence the Perfect $\tau\epsilon\tau\epsilon\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$; and so of the rest in $\mu\tilde{\omega}$.

(v)

$\beta\alpha\lambda\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\delta\psi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ *, $\delta\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, and, by the Attic Dialect, almost all Verbs form the Second Person of $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ in $\epsilon\iota$.

(w)

Tenses of barytonous Verbs which end in $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ in the First Person were originally varied in this Manner:

 $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\epsilon\sigma\alpha\iota$, $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$

Ionice

 $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\epsilon\alpha\iota$

Attice

 $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\eta$.

Hence the Second Person of all these Tenses has subscribed under the Final η , to denote the Elision of the ι .

(x)

Tenses in $\omicron\mu\eta\nu$ were originally varied thus:

 $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\omicron\mu\eta\nu$, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\epsilon\sigma\omicron$, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\epsilon\tau\omicron$ By Syncope, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\epsilon\omicron$ By Contraction, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\epsilon$.

† $\psi\omicron\mu\omega$, when it relates to the Mind, makes $\iota\omega$; when to the Body, $\eta\omega$.

* The Future Tense of $\delta\iota\psi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

X 2

First

First Aorist Middle.

ετυψαμην, ἐτυψασο, ἐτυψατο
 By Syncope, ἐτυψαο
 By Contraction, ἐτυψω.

(γ)

The Second and Third Persons of the Perfect Passive in all the Conjugations are formed by changing *μαι* into *σαι* and *ται*.

First	Conjugation	ΤΕΤΥΠΜΑΙ,	{ ΤΕΤΥΠΣΑΙ, ΤΕΤΥΠΤΑΙ ΤΕΤΥΨΑΙ
Second		ΩΡΥΓΜΑΙ,	{ ΩΡΥΓΣΑΙ, ΩΡΥΓΤΑΙ ΩΡΥΞΑΙ
Third		ΤΕΤΕΛΕΣΜΑΙ, ΤΕΤΕΛΕΣΣΑΙ*, ΤΕΤΕΛΕΣΤΑΙ ΤΕΤΕΛΕΣΑΙ	
Fourth		ΕΨΑΛΜΑΙ, ΕΨΑΛΣΑΙ, ΕΨΑΛΤΑΙ ΠΕΦΑΝΜΑΙ, ΠΕΦΑΝΣΑΙ, ΠΕΦΑΝΤΑΙ	

π in ΤΕΤΥΠΜΑΙ γ in ΩΡΥΓΤΑΙ ν in ΠΕΦΑΝΜΑΙ	} is changed for Sound's Sake into	μ { ΤΕΤΥΜΜΑΙ κ { ΩΡΥΚΤΑΙ μ { ΠΕΦΑΜΜΑΙ †.
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(ζ)

The π is changed into ϕ because it precedes an Aspirate.

* There is an Elision of one Sigma, when *σαι* is preceded by a σ .

† The Perfect Passive in the Imperative Mood is formed by changing *μαι* into *σο*, and in the Infinitive into *θαι*.

(αα) When

(aa)

When the Third Person Singular of the Perfect and Pluperfect Passive ends in *ται* and *το* Pure, the Third Person Plural is formed by inserting *ν*, as *λελυται*, *λελυνται*; *ἐλελυτο*, *ἐλελυντο*.

(bb)

All Contract Verbs, and such other Verbs in *ω* Pure whose Penultima in the Perfect Passive Indicative has one of the following Vowels, *α*, *η*, *ι*, *υ*, have a simple Form for this Tense in the Optative and Subjunctive Moods:

In the Optative

			Indic.	Opt.
<i>α</i>	} short is changed into	<i>αι</i> , as	<i>ἐκταμαι</i> ,	<i>ἐκταιμην</i> ;
<i>η</i>		<i>η</i> ,	<i>ἔρημαι</i> ,	<i>ἔρημην</i> ;
<i>ι</i>		} long,	<i>κεκρίμαι</i> ,	<i>κεκρίμην</i> ;
<i>υ</i>			<i>λελύμαι</i> ,	<i>λελύμην</i> .

In the Subjunctive

The Four Vowels are changed into *ω*;
But uncontracted Verbs oftener use the Circumlocution in both Moods.

(cc)

Except the following, which form the Perfect Passive in *σμαι*:

<i>ἄκω</i>	<i>πεύω</i>
<i>γνώω</i>	<i>παίω</i>
<i>δραύω</i>	<i>πτάω</i>
<i>κέλευω</i>	<i>ρᾶω</i>
<i>κνᾶω</i>	<i>σειω</i>
<i>κρύω</i>	<i>χωω</i> .
<i>ληθῶ</i>	

(dd) *ἀγρωω*

(dd)

ἄρω

ἰδρω

δεω

λυω

δυω

ἔνωω

θυω

πταω.

δραω, κονιαω, θεαομαι, ιαομαι, ὀραω, πειραω, φωραω, and other Verbs of this Sort, making the Perfect Passive in *μαι*, are regular; because those Verbs which have *αω* preceded by *ο* or a Vowel make the Penultima Long in the Future and Perfect Active*.

The following Verbs form their Perfect in *μαι* and *σμαι*:

κλείω

ζέω

κολύω

κεραω

πάω

χρῶω

ἐλαω

ἀμφιεω and περιεω in *εσμαι* and *ειμαι*.

(ee)

Many Verbs in *ω* Pure, those especially which have *αυ*, *ευ*, or *ϝ* preceding *ω*; also Polysyllables in *υω*, *ζω*, and *σσω*, with many others, want this Tense: but ὀργισσω makes ὤρυγα and ὀρωρυγα.

(ff)

In Dissyllable Verbs beginning with *ε* and *ει*, the Change of the Penultima, according to the second and third Observations, supercedes the Augment; as,

* Clarke's Homer.

(gg)

1341

P. M.

ἐλπῶ
ἐργῶ
εἶδ' εἶ
εἶκ' εἶ

ὁλπα
ὄργα
οἶδα
οἶκα

} not { ἡλπα
ἡργα
εἶδα
εἶκα.

(gg)

Diffyllables in αω, from which the Attics had excluded ι, are not contracted; as,

κλαῶ, καῶ, from κλαίω, κἀίω.

Diffyllables in εω are seldom contracted in the *First* Person Singular, and *First* and *Third* Plural, of the Indicative; and throughout the Persons in the Optative and Subjunctive Moods, as also in the Participle; e. g.

πλεῶ, πλεομεν, πλεεσι---πλεοίς, &c.---πλεης, &c.
πλεων.

In the Imperative and Infinitive they are read contracted, but not always.

Verbs redundant in their Characteristic:

α or ε.

γῆραω

γῆρεω

λωφαω

λωφεω

ξυραω

ξυρεω

συλαω

συλεω

ἄιοναω

ἄιονέω

ε or ο.

δηλέω

δηλοω

εαθμεω

εαθμοω

πολεμεω

πολεμοω

α or ο.

α ΟΓ ο.

βιάω βιοω, &c.

α ΟΓ ε ΟΓ ο.

κνυζαω - εω - οω, &c.

Baryton or Circumflex.

᾿αιδ-ομαι	ΟΓ -εομαι	ἔλκ-ω	ΟΓ -εω
βοσκ-ω	-εω	ἐπιμελ-ομαι	-εομαι
γηθ-ω	-εω	κυλινδ-ω	-εω
γραφ-ω	-εω	κυ-ω	-εω
διδασκ-ω	-εω	ζυρ-ομαι	-εομαι
δοκ-ω	-εω	ρίπτ-ω	-εω
εἰδ-ω	-εω	τρυχ-ω	-οω.
ἔιλ-ω	-εω		

(bb)

Verbs in μ:

The Long Vowel of the Penultima in these Verbs is changed into the Short one of their respective Primitives in the Dual and Plural of the Present and Imperfect Tenses; but is retained throughout in the Second Aorist, except in τιθημι, ἵημι, and δίδωμι.

Among the Poets and Æolics a great Number of Contract Verbs have the Terminations of Verbs in μ, but without a Reduplication; as, from

γελαω,	γελημι;	αἶνεω,	αἶνημι;
νικαω,	νικημι;	νοεω,	νοημι;
ὄραω,	ὄρημι;	ὄνεω,	ὄνημι;
κταω,	κτημι;	φιλεω,	φιλημι.

Barytons

Barytons sometimes become Verbs in μ ; as, from $\beta\rho\iota\theta\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$, $\phi\epsilon\rho\omega$, we meet with $\beta\rho\iota\theta\eta\mu\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\eta\mu\iota$, $\phi\epsilon\rho\eta\mu\iota$; though the η of the Penultima discovers that they are properly derived from $\beta\rho\iota\theta\epsilon\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\epsilon\omega$, $\phi\epsilon\rho\epsilon\omega$ obsolete, it being usual for Barytons to be changed into Contract Verbs. The Poets for a Reduplication sometimes repeat the two initial Letters; as from

$\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\lambda\eta\mu\iota$;
 $\acute{\alpha}\chi\epsilon\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\chi\alpha\chi\eta\mu\iota$.

To the common Reduplication they sometimes add a μ ; as from

$\pi\lambda\alpha\omega$, $\pi\iota\mu\pi\lambda\eta\mu\iota$;
 $\pi\rho\alpha\omega$, $\pi\iota\mu\pi\rho\eta\mu\iota$.

They sometimes make the Reduplication in the Middle; as from

$\acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\iota\nu\eta\mu\iota$.

The Ionics and Boeotics make their Reduplication by ϵ ; as,

$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\eta\mu\iota$ $\tau\epsilon\theta\eta\eta\mu\iota$
 $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\lambda\upsilon\mu\iota$ $\tau\epsilon\tau\epsilon\lambda\eta\mu\iota$
 $\nu\epsilon\nu\omicron\eta\mu\iota$ $\tau\epsilon\tau\lambda\eta\mu\iota$.

In the Second Aorist of Verbs in μ the Third Person Plural is often syncopated; as,

$\acute{\epsilon}\beta\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\alpha\nu$; sometimes $\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\nu$;
 $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\epsilon\sigma\alpha\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\epsilon\nu$;
 $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omicron\sigma\alpha\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omicron\nu$;
 $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\rho\alpha\sigma\alpha\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\rho\alpha\nu$;
 $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\alpha\sigma\alpha\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\alpha\nu$;
 $\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\alpha\nu$.

Grammar, Page 90.

Particular Verbs governing a Genitive :

ἀνθεσσω	σπαραγχιζομαι
ἐπιδικαζομαι	στοχαζομαι
ἔραω	ὑπολείπομαι
ἔχομαι	φειδομαι
προξενῶ	ἐπειγομαι

ἀνεχομαι	κατορχεομαι
ἀντιλαμβάνομαι	κληρονομεῶ
ἀπελπιζῶ	κρατέω
ἀπογινωσκω	μεθιμι
ἀποψηφιζομαι	πνεω, cum compos.
ἀφιμι	πρησσω
ἐλασσω	προσποιέομαι
ἐξαρχω	ὑπεραιρω
καταρχω	ὑπερεχω
ἐξικνέομαι	ὑπονοεω
ἐπικρατέω	φευγω.
ζηλω	

The following have a Genitive and sometimes a

Dative: ἀντέχομαι καταγελαῶ
 δευτερευω ψευδομαι
 διαπρεπω.

The following have a Dative oftener than a Ge-

nitive: ἀνταῶ ἐπακῶ
 ἐνεχομαι πείθομαι

σημαινω

σημαινω

φειδομαι.

υπακχω

The following have a Genitive oftener than an Accusative :

γλιχομαι	ἐπιδευομαι	πλεονεκτεω
διαφερω	ἐπιθυμew	υπερφερω
διψαω	ἐφιेमαι	χρηζω.
ἐελδομαι	ιμειρω	
ἐλλειπω *	οργαω	

The following have an Accusative oftener than a Genitive :

αζομαι	ἐνθυμewμαι	οπταω
ακοντιζω	ἐπιταχυνω	προτλαμβανομαι
αλυσκω	ἐπιτροπευω	τελευταω
αλυσκαζω	καταπλησσω	χαλαω.
αμυνομαι	κατεχω	
διαλειπω	ξαινω	

(ll)

αντιαζω	ακχω †	επιμεμφομαι
αντιαω	βασκαινω	μετεχω
απολειπω †	επιβαλλομαι	προβαινω
ατακτεω	κινδυneuω	συγγινωτκω §
αφικνεομαι	μεμφομαι	υπερβαλλω.

* Also λειπω sometimes.

† An Accusative or Dative of the Person, and a Genitive or Dative of the Thing.

‡ Besides a Genitive, it has among the Poets a Dative and Accusative of the Person; ελυνω, a Dative only of the Person.

§ Three Cases of the Thing.

Y 2

(mm) αγρυπνεω

(mm)

ἀγρυπνεω	δοκεω	ἐπιπολαζω
αἰδίζομαι	δολω	προσεχω
ἀντεχω	ἐγχειρέω	πίλω.
ἀτενίζω	ἐπεχω	

(nn)

ἀθυμέω	παρενόχλεω	προσκυνέω
ἀπορεω	ἐμποδίζω	ὑπερτείνω
γορυπέτεω	κλεπῶ	ὑποπλήσσω
ἐνοχλέω	λυμαινομαι	ὠφέλεω.

The following have a Dative oftener than an Accusative :

ἀγαθύνω	ἐπιπλητῶ	ἐπιπηδάω
ἀδύνατεω	ἐπιτιμάω	πολεμέω
ἀμφισβήτηω	εὐαγγελίζω	καταπολεμέω
δυσχεραίνω	θαμιζω	συγχωρέω
ἐπιβυλεύω	κηδεύω	φοβέμαι
ἐπιλείπω	πηδάω	ψευδομαι.

The following have an Accusative oftener than a Dative :

αἰνέω	ἀφικνέομαι	κρῶ
ἐπαινέω	ἐκδικέω	λοχάω
παραινέω	θαρρέω	περιμένω
ἀλιτεύομαι	ἱλασκομαι	ὑπομένω.
ἀνακρίνω	κελεύω	

(oo)

Cases governed by particular Impersonals :

Genitive.

ἐστὶ, it is the Duty, Part, or Property.

Dative.

Dative.

ἐστὶ	It is permitted or granted	μεταδοκεῖ	συμφερεῖ
ἐνεστὶ		αὐνοδοκεῖ	ἱμαρταῖ
ἐξεστὶ		ἀπεδοξε	πεπρωται
παρεστὶ		ἔοικε	ἀρεσκει
χωρεῖ		προσέοικε	ἀπαρεσκει
ἐγχωρεῖ		ἔπτεοικε	ἀρκει
παρεχει		καθηκει	ἡβᾷ
ὑπαρχει		προσηκει	εὐημερεῖ
ἐνδεχεται		πρεπει	παρεκει
δοκεῖ		ἀγηρεῖ	σημαίνει
			συμβαίνει

Also, all Impersonals formed of Verbs Passive, or of Passive Signification, govern a Dative of the Doer, or the Receiver.

Dative of the Person, with a Genitive of the Thing:

δεῖ*	There is Need of	ἀμελεῖται
δεῖται		διαφέρει
ἐνδεῖ		μελεῖ
προσδεῖ, &c.		μεταμελεῖ
ἐλλειπει		μετεστὶ
χρη*		προσηκει.

Accusative.

δεῖ †, χρη †, ὀφείλει.

* δι᾽ and χρη have, instead of this Dative, sometimes an Accusative of the Person among the Poets.

ἀποδοῖ is found with an Accusative of the Thing, and a Genitive of the Person.

δι᾽ is put absolutely with the Genitive μικροῦ, ὀλιγοῦ, &c.

† δι᾽ and χρη, instead of the Accusative, have sometimes a Dative among the Poets.

(pp) Participles

Participles are sometimes used instead of Adverbs ; as,

τολμησας εισηλθε. — MARK.

He went in boldly.

τελευτωντες επεισθησαν. — DEMOSTH.

They were at last persuaded.

When a Participle is annexed to the Verbs λαμβανω, τυγχανω, and φθανω, the Participle is rendered by a Tense of its own verb, corresponding in Time ; λαμβανω by the Adverb *clam*, *privily* or *unawares* ; τυγχανω by the Adverb *forte*, by *Chance* ; and φθανω by the Adverb *prius*, *first* ; as,

ελαθεν υπεκφυγων.

He privately stole away.

ετυγχانون αυτω εμπεσων.

I met with him by Chance.

μη τις φθαιη επευξαμενος βαλειν.

That no one might boast of having wounded him before.

Participles are sometimes used for Substantives ; as,

μεσος ην θυμικμενος. SOPH. i. c. θυμικ.

He was full of Rage.

The Participle of Impersonals is very often used in the Nominative, where the Genitive or Dative Absolute seemed to require that it should be in one of those Cases ; as,

εξεφυγεν, ολιγω δεησαν αλωναι. — PLUT.

He escaped when he was on the Point of being taken.

ADVERBS governing a GENITIVE.

γνῶξ.

DATIVE.

ἀμα

ὁμοθεν

ὁμῶς

ἐμπελαδον

ὁμῶς

εὐ

ὁμοσε

μιγα.

ACCUSATIVE.

Adverbs of } νη, ναι, Affirmatively,
Swearing } οὔ, μα, Negatively.

ἀμφις

ὡς, Attic, for προς.

GENITIVE or DATIVE.

ἀμμιγα

συνεγγυς

ἀμμιγδην

ἐξης

ἐγγυς

ἐφεξης

ἐγγυθεν

σκεδον

παρεγγυς

σκεδοθεν

αὐτοσκεδον.

Often a Genitive.

ἀγκι

ἐκποδων

ἀγχothi

πλησιον

ἐπιπροσθεν.

Oftenier

Often a *Dative*.

ἀναπαλιν

ἐμπάλιν

GENITIVE or ACCUSATIVE.

ἀπαγε

παρεκ

or

εἰσω

παρεξ

μεσφα

περιξ.

DATIVE or ACCUSATIVE.

δευρο.

GENITIVE, DATIVE, or ACCUSATIVE.

ἀχρι

μεχρι

ἀχρισ

μεχρῆς.

Adverbs of Exclamation, which in Latin are called *Interjections*, have after them various Cases :

αἰ

N. G. D. A. V.

αἰβοι

N.

βαβαι

or

παπαι

ευγε

N. G. — — V.

ευοι

— — — — V.

ιῆ

— G. — — —

ιω

N. G. — — V.

also { D. and G.
G. and N.

οἰ

N. — D. A. —.

also D. and { N.
G.
V.

εὐαι

— — D. — —.

ὀτλοτολ

ὁττοτο — G. — — —.
 φευ N. G. — A. —.

ὦ N. G. D. A. V. also { N. and { G.
 { G. and A. { D.
 { D. and G.

(rr)

It would take up too much room to exhibit here a table of all the Adverbs and Conjunctions which govern various Moods, nor would it be of any Service, as the Knowledge of this Government may as well be derived from the Lexicon.

(ss)

i before ρ in the Penultima is always Short, except in ἴρος, λῖρος, and ἴρος for ἰερος, though it be elsewhere always Long.

HETEROCLITES;

OR,

Nouns irregular in Declension, Case, Gender, or Number.

DECLENSION.

Nominatives whose Oblique Cases are of two or three different Declensions:

μυκ-ης,	-υ,	-ητος	} 1st or 5th	} of the Simples.
λα-ας,	-υ, -α,	-αος		
γ-υς,	-υ,	-οος*	} 3d or 5th	
διτ-υς,	-υ*,	-οδος		
ερ-ως	-ω,	-ωτος	} 4th or 5th	
καλ-ως,	-ω,	-ωος		

* The Oblique Cases of this Declension occur but seldom.

Z

δεσποτ-ης,

δεσποτ-ης,	} -υ*, -εος	- 1st	} 1st
Αριζοφαν-ης†,			
Αρ-ης	} -υ, -ητος, -εος, 1st or 5th		
Δαρ-ης			
ἐλεγχ-ος	} -υ, -εος.	- 3d	} 1st
ἐλ-εος			
θρην-ος			
ὄνειδ-ος			
ὄσσ-ος			
ὄχ-ος			
σκοτ-ος			
ταριχ-ος			
δηρ-ις			
σεμιδαλ-ις			
τιγρ-ις	} -ιδος, -ιος.	- 5th	} 2d

of the Simples, or
of the Contracts.

Nominatives which have two Modes of Variation in the same Declension:

θεμ-ις, -ιδος, -ιος;

χαρ-ις, -ιτος, -ις;

χαρ-ων, -ωνος, -ωντος.

Other Nouns which have Redundancy of Termination:

N.	G.	D.	A.	V.
Δις, obsolete.	Διος,	Διι,	Δια,	—
Ζεϋς,	—	—	—	Ζευ.
Ζην, Poetic }	} -νος, -νι,	} -να,	} —.	
Ζαν, Doric }				

† See Reference (b).

* The Oblique Cases of this Declension occur but seldom.

Instead

Instead of $\zeta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$, $\zeta\eta\nu$, and $\zeta\alpha\nu$, the Boeotians used $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$, $\beta\delta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$, $\delta\eta\nu$, $\delta\alpha\nu$. Instead of $\zeta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ sometimes occur $\zeta\eta\varsigma$ and $\zeta\alpha\varsigma$.

N.	G. &c.		N.	G.	
μωσ-ης,	} -η.		αηδ	{ -ων, -ονος	
μωυσ-ης,					
μωσ-ευσ,	} -εος.		γοργ	{ -ων, -ονος	
μωυσ-ευσ,					
υι-ος,	-η.		εικ	{ -ων, -ονος	
υι-ις,	-ιος.				{ -ων, -ονος
υι-ευσ,	-εος.				

From the Imparisyllabic Genitive is often formed a new Nominative of another Declension; e. g.

N.	G.		N.	G.
$\alpha\lambda\text{-}\xi$,	} -κος.		$\alpha\lambda\chi\text{-}\eta$,	} -ης.
$\iota\omega\text{-}\xi$,			$\iota\omega\chi\text{-}\eta$,	
$\kappa\rho\omicron\text{-}\xi$,			$\kappa\rho\omicron\kappa\text{-}\eta$,	
$\phi\upsilon\text{-}\xi$,	-γος.		$\phi\upsilon\gamma\text{-}\eta$,	} -ης.
$\delta\alpha\kappa\rho\text{-}\upsilon$,	-μος.		$\delta\alpha\kappa\rho\upsilon\text{-}\omicron\nu$,	
$\lambda\text{-}\iota\varsigma$,	-ιτος.		$\lambda\iota\tau\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$,	
$\text{'Οιδιπ}\text{-}\upsilon\varsigma$,	-οδος.		$\text{'Οιδιποδ}\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$,	} -ης.
$\mu\alpha\rho\iota\text{-}\upsilon\rho$,	-υρος.		$\mu\alpha\rho\tau\upsilon\rho\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$,	
$\psi\iota\theta\text{-}\upsilon\rho$,	-υρος.		$\psi\iota\theta\upsilon\rho\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$	
$\mu\epsilon\lambda\iota\kappa\rho\alpha\varsigma$,	-ατος.		$\mu\epsilon\lambda\iota\kappa\rho\alpha\tau\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$,	} -ης.
$\pi\alpha\theta\eta\mu\text{-}\alpha$,	-ατος.		$\pi\alpha\theta\eta\mu\alpha\tau\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$,	
$\pi\rho\omicron\beta\text{-}\alpha\varsigma$,	-ατος.		$\pi\rho\omicron\beta\alpha\tau\text{-}\omicron\nu$,	

There is besides these a great Number of Greek Words which agree in Etymology and Signification, though they differ in the Termination of the Nominative, in Declension, and in Gender; as, $\pi\lambda\alpha\varsigma\eta\rho$, $\pi\lambda\alpha\varsigma\eta\varsigma$; $\upsilon\delta\omega\rho$, $\upsilon\delta\omicron\varsigma$; &c.

C A S E.

Apotots.

- I. The Names of the Letters of the Alphabet.
 II. Words which sustain Apocope.
 III. Numerals from Four to a Hundred.
 IV. Proper Names of foreign Languages; as,
 Δαβιδ.

Monoptots.

N.

ἡ δως, *a Gift;*αἱ κατακλωθες, *the Fates.**Diptots.*

N.

Acc.

ὁ λης, λιν, *a Lion.*οἱ φθοιες, φθοιας, *Cakes.**Triptots.*

G.

D.

ἀλληλ	{	-ων,	-οις,	-υς
		-ων,	-αις,	-ας
		-ων,	-οις,	-α.
ἐμαυτ	{	-υ,	-ω,	-ον
		-ης,	-η,	-ην
		-υ,	-ω,	-ο.

In like Manner *σταυτς* and *ἐαυτς*; but the latter has a Plural like *ἀλληλων*. See Gramm. p. 26.

βρετας,	κωας,	ογ	νωκαρ,	σκεπας,
δεμας,	κως,		οναρ,	τεκμαρ,
ἡδος,	λεπας,		οφελος,	τεκμωρ,
ἡτορ,	μηκαρ,		σεβας,	ὑπαρ.

GENDER.

G E N D E R.

Nouns of the Masculine in the Singular Number, and of the Neuter in the Plural ;

ἔρετμος, ζυγος, ταρταρος, χεδρωψ.

Masculine in the Singular, Masculine and Neuter in the Plural :

δέσμος,	μηρος,	σιτος,
διφρος,	μοχλος,	σταθμος,
κυκλος,	νωτος,	ταρσος,
λυχνος	πυρσος,	τραχηλος,

and χαλινος.

Feminine in the Singular, Feminine and Neuter in the Plural :

κελευθος.

All these Neuters of the Plural Number come from Neuters of the Singular, which soon became obsolete.

What gave Rise to the erroneous Opinion that the Feminines γυνη, ὄδεις, πολεις, and χειρ, are Masculine in the Dual Number, was the Use of the Article τω, put by the Attics for τα, in that Number, which is found before many other Feminines, as τω φυσιε, τω ἡμερα, &c.

N U M B E R.

The following want the Dual and Plural :

ἀηρ, αἶλς, γη, ἐλαιον, πυρ.

But γαι is found in Aristotle, and γαιᾶων in Homer.

The following are of the Dual only :

ἄμφω, δυο.

The

The following are of the Plural only :

κλῆρεα,

Ἑυμενίδες,

Ἀθηναί, and other Names of Cities ;

Διονυσία, and other Names of Festivals.

PATRONYMICS.

Masculine Patronymics are derived from the Genitive Singular of their Primitives, by changing the Termination into

-αδης,

-ιαδης,

-ιδης.

Into -αδης, if the Primitive be of the First Declension, or of the Third in *ος* Pure, of the Simples ; as,

Βορε-ας, -υ ;

Βορε-αδης.

Ἴππολ-ης, -υ ;

Ἴππολ-αδης.

Ἡλι-ος, -υ ;

Ἡλι-αδης.

But when the Penultima of the Genitive is Long, of whatever Declension it be, the Change is into -ιαδης ; as,

Λαερτ-ης, -υ ;

Λαερτ-ιαδης.

Ἀτλ-ας, -αντ-ος ;

Ἀτλ-αντ-ιαδης.

Under every other Circumstance the Change is always into -ιδης * ; as,

Αἰακ-ος, -υ ;

Αἰακ-ιδης.

Νεϛ-ωρ, -ορ-ος ;

Νεϛ-ορ-ιδης.

* The Ionics form their Patronymics in *ων* ; as, for Κρονιδης, Κρονων. The Æolics in *αδης* ; as, for Ἰγρεαδης, Ἰγρεαδος.

Feminine

Feminine Patronymics end in

is,

ας,

ης,

ινη,

ωνη.

Those in *is* and *ας* are formed from their Masculines by casting off *δη* ; as,

Νεϕοριδης,

Νεϕορις ;

Ἡλιαδης,

Ἡλιας.

Those in *ης*, from the Nominative of the Primitives, by changing the Termination into *ης* ; as,

Χρυσης,

Χρυσις ;

Καδμος,

Καδμηις.

Those in *ινη*, from Nominatives of the Third of the Simples in *ος* Impure, and of the Third of the Contracts in *ευς* ; as,

Αδρατος,

Αδρατινη ;

Νηρευς,

Νηρινη.

Those in *ωνη*, from Nominatives of the Third of the Simples in *ιος*, and of the Fifth of the Simples in *ων* ; as,

Ἰκαριος,

Ἰκαριωνη ;

Ἡετιων,

Ἡετιωνη.

Diminutives.

*Diminutives.***I. Masculines in**

ας	παππιας
αξ	λιθαξ
ινης	ελαφινης
ιλος	ναυτιλος
υλος	ερωτυλος
ιχνος	κυλιχνος
ισκος	νεανισκος
ιων	μωριων.

II. Feminines in

ας	χοιρας
ις	κρηνις
ιγξ	λαιγξ
υλη	βομβυλη
αχνη	πιθαχνη
ιχνη	πολιχνη
ισκη	παιδισκη.

III. Neuters in

ιον	τρυθιον
αιον	γυναιον
ειον	αγγειον
διον	γηδιον
ιδιον	γνωμιδιον
υλλιον	κρευλλιον
ακνιον	πιθακνιον
αριον	οναριον
ασιον	κορασιον
αφιον	χωραφιον.

One Primitive has sometimes a Variety of Diminutives ; as, from κορη is derived κορισκη, κορασιον, κοριον, κοριδιον.

One

One Diminutive sometimes generates another ;
as from *πολιχνη* comes *πολιχνιον*.

POSSESSIVES

end in	{	ειος,	as	ἀνθρωπειος
	{	εος,	—	Εκτορεος
	{	ιος,	—	ἑρηνιος
	{	κος,	—	μουσικος
	{	νος,	—	ἀνθρωπινος
	{	ος,	—	πατρως
	{	ωδης,	—	λιθωδης.

VERBALS

are generally formed by casting off the Augment of
their Primitives, and changing the Termination

in the *First Person* of the Perfect Passive

into	{	μα,	as	γραμμα	} from γεγραμμαι
	{	μη	—	γραμμη	
	{	μος,	—	δεσμος	— δεδεσμαι
	{	μων,	—	νοημων	— νενοημαι.

in the *Second Person* of the Perfect Passive

into	{	ια,	as	δοκιμασια	from δεδοκιμασαι	
	{	ις,	—	ποιησις	—	πεποιησαι
	{	ασιος,	—	θαυμασιος	—	τεθαυμασαι
	{	ιμος,	—	χρησιμος	—	κεχρησαι

in the *Third Person* of the Perfect Passive

	Masc.						
into	{ τηρ,	as	χαρακτηρ	from	κεχαρακται		
	{ της,	—	ποιητης	—	πεποιηται		
	{ τικος,	—	κριτικος	—	κεκριται		
	{ τος,	—	ακυστος	—	ηκυσται		
	{ τωρ,	—	κοσμητωρ	—	κεκοσμηται		
			A a			Femin.	

	Femin.				
into	{	τις,	as	πιστις	from πιστευται
		τρα,	—	ὀρχηστρα	} — ὠρχηται
		τρις,	—	ὀρχηστρις	
		τυς,	—	ὀρχηστύς	
	Neuter.				

into	{	τηριον,	as	πότηριον	from	πεπωται
		τρον,	—	διδακτρον	—	δεδιδακται
		τεος, εα, εον,	—	γραπτεος	—	γεγραπται

First Person of the Perfect Middle

into	{	ευς,	as	τομευς	from	τετομα
		η,	—	ἐπισολη	—	ἐπεσολα
		ιον,	—	λογιον	—	λελογα
		ος,	—	τονος	—	τετονα,

A few are formed from the
Present,

as λευκος from λευσσω ;

Perfect,

as ταραχη from τεταραχα ;

First Aorist,

as θηκη from ἐθηκα ;

Second Aorist,

as φυγη from ἐφυγον.

VERBS DEFECTIVE,

which have only the Present and Imperfect Tenses,
among which are a few Anomals, or such as borrow
the Tenses of other Verbs, in the alphabetical Or-
der of their Terminations.

Verbs in ω Pure.

αω	{	Desideratives,	as	ερατηγιαω	
		Inceptives,	as	κελαινιαω	
		Derivatives Poetic			
	{	from other Verbs, or		ισχαναω from ισχαινω	
		from a verbal Noun,		ερχαιαω = ερχαιος	αω

αω } Derivatives formed
& } by inserting ν*, { περνάω περαάω
εω } { οίχνεω οίχω

οω } ——— from ωζω, { σοω } σωζω
ωω } { σωω }

υω Polysyllables, δεικνυω, ῥηγνυω, σβειννυω

αιω Derivatives Poetic, κεδάιω κεδάω

ειω Desideratives formed { γαμησειω γαμησω
from Futures †, { ὀψείω ὀψω

υιω All Verbs, ἀλυιω, ἀγυιω, ὀπυιω ‡

Verbs in ω Impure.

βω preceded by ε σεβω §

βω } preceded by a Li- { φιλῶ, ρεμβῶ, φερβῶ.
δω } quid, { μελδῶ, επενδῶ, περδῶ

γω Derivatives from { κεκληγω || from κεκληγα
Pret. Perf. Mid.

σγω ——— Poetic formed
by assuming σ, { μισγω — μιγω

ιζω ¶ { ——— from Con- { αἰτιζῶ — αἰτεῶ
tracts of the same { πολεμιζῶ — πολεμεῶ
Signification,

* Many of these Verbs change ε into ι; as κερᾶω, κερῖαι; σκε-
δαῶ, σκεδῖαι.

† Not so Poetic Verbs in ειω from others in εω, of the same Sig-
nification, as ῥῖαι, νικεῖαι, τελευτεῖαι.

‡ ὀπυσσι occurs in the Future, the Subjunctive Vowel ε being
cast away.

§ ἰσιβδην occurs in Sophocles for ἰσιφθην.

|| But κικραγω has κικραξα.

¶ Also some in αζω, as αγαπαζω.

αθω	Derivatives Poetic from Present Tenses,	ἀμυναθω from ἀμυνω	
εθω		φλεγεθω — φλεγω	
υθω		μινυθω — μινυω	
σθω		βιβασθω — βιβαζω	
χθω	Derivatives from Perfect Tenses,	ἔρεχθω — ἔρεικω	
κω		ὀλεκω — ὀλεκα	
		ἔρυκακω — ἤρυκα	
ασκω		γῆρασκω§ — γῆρασω	
εσκω	from First Futures,	ἄρεσκω — ἄρεσω	
ησκω		ἄλδησκω — ἄλδησω	
ωσκω		βρωσκω — βρωσω	
ισκω		εὔρισκω — εὔρησω	
υσκω	from a Pref. Tense,	μεθυσκω — μεθυσω	
οσκω		βοοσκω — βοω	
λω	Contracts made Ba- rytons by the Attic Dialect, Other Verbs in λω Pure, as θελω, κελω, μελω, πελω, βυλομαι.		
βλω	Derivatives from Verbs in λω Pure,	μεμβλομαι from μελομαι	
κλω		κεκλομαι — κελομαι	
φλω		ὀφλω — ὀφειλω	
ιλλω	Polysyllables, as δενδιλλω		
υλλω	Derivatives, βδυλλω from βδεω		
τρω	all Verbs, as τετρω, &c.		
ανω	Derivatives from Verbs in αω or εω,	φθανω from φθαω	
δω		ἀνδανω — ἀδεω	
αινω		βαινω — βαω	
		ἔλισθαινω — ἔλισθεω	

§ Many of these Verbs have a Reduplication ; as διδασκω, πιφασκω, μιμησκω, πιπισκω, βιβρωσκω, τιτρωσκω.

ενω, as ζενω, πενω

εινω Derivative Polysyllables, { φαεινω from φαω
{ αλσεινω — αλευω

ινω } Several Verbs, { τινω
υνω } { ιθυνω

γνω } Derivatives, several { γιγνομαι from γενομαι
κνω } of which change { δακνω — δηκω
μνω } the Vowel, { μιμνω — μενω
τνω } { πιτνω } — πετω
{ πιτνεω }

φνω } Futures converted { πεφνω — φενω
αξω } into Pres. Tenses, { αξω Fut. of αγω
ιξω } { ιξω Fut. of ικω

εξω } Contracts made Ba-
rytons by the At- { αλεξω from αλεξεω
tic Dialect,

σπω Poetic Verbs, { εσπω, εστω, ενισπω

αιρω Derivatives, { κεραιρω from κεραιω

γρω Syncopated Verbs, { αγρομαι — αγειρομαι
{ εγρομαι — εγειρομαι

σω, Futures made Pre- { οισω, ορσω, τερσω, βησω,
sent, { δυσω.

σσω Poetic Verbs, { παιφασσω, αγνωσσω

κτω } Derivatives, { τικτω from τεκω

πτω } { πιπτω — πετω

σχω } { ισχω — εχω

ψω, Contracts made
Barytons by the { εψω from εψεω.
Attics,

To

To these may be added Verbs whose Reduplication terminates in a Liquid ; as,

βαμβαινω	γαργαιρω
παμφαινω	μαρμαιρω
καρκαιρω	μυρμυρω.

Verbs Defective distributed into their general Classes :

ιαω } Inceptives or Imitatives.
 Defideratives.

ειω ————— formed from Futures.

αω }
 αιω }
 ογω }
 αθω }
 εθω } Derivatives Poetic.
 υθω }
 σθω }
 χθω }
 αιρω }

ναω } Derivatives changing the preceding
 νεω } Vowel, and assuming ν.

οω }
 ορ } ————— from ωζω.
 ωω }

σχω ————— Pres. and Fut. Tenses.

γω }
 κω } ————— Perfect Tenses.

βλω }
 κλω } ————— Verbs in λω Pure.
 φλω }

ζω Derivatives from Contracts of the
same Signification.

ανω } ————— Verbs in αω, εω.
αινω }

εινω ————— Polysyllable.

γνω }
κνω }
μνω }
τνω } ————— most of which change the
φνω } preceding Vowel.
χτω }
πτω }

σχω }
ξω } Futures made Present Tenses.
σω }

λω }
ξω } Barytons from Contracts.
φω }

ιλλω Polysyllables.

ενω }
ινω } Many Verbs.
υνω }

σπω }
σσω } Poetic Verbs.

γρω Syncopated Verbs.

τμω }
υιω } all Verbs.

Also Verbs in μι, whose Primitives are in Use ; as,

αἰνῆμι from αἰνεω

διῆμι ——— διζω

κινῆμι

κίρνημι from κίρναω
 κίχημι ——— κίχεω, &c.

And such as reduplicate the initial Letters ; as,

ἀκαχήμι, ἀλαλυκτῆμαι, ἀλαλημι.

There are some which have only the Present Tense, as βεομαι, βπομαι or βειομαι, νεομαι, νευμαι ; which by Enallage are used as Futures : also γεμῶ, κυῶ.

Some have only one Tense in the Infinitive ; as the Poetic Verbs

φορῆναι, 1st Aor. Act. from φοραίνω for φορεῶ ;
 ἀρημεναι, 2d Aor. Act. Doric, from ἀρημι.

Some have but one Person ; as,

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.
διδίθι	διδίτε	φρες
κλυθι	κλυτε οἱ	σχες
κεκλυθι	κεκλυτε	προσχες
πιθι	————	

Most Verbs in αίνω want the Future, and are found chiefly in the First Aorist ; as,

διαίνω	1st Aor.	ἔδιηνα
δυσχεραίνω	————	ἔδυσχερηννα
ἰαίνω	————	ἶηνα
ἰαίνομαι	————	ἰανθην, &c.

φαίνω alone is complete in its Tenses.

Verbs in δω Pure, and most Polysyllables in ζω, υνῶ, υῶ, ευνῶ, generally want the Perfect ; but νομίζω, μολυνῶ, κωλυῶ, κωλευῶ, and a few others, are complete.

A N O M A L S.

In the following Table, the Anomals, with their proper Tenses placed beneath them, occupy the first Column

Column on the left Hand ; in the other Columns are the borrowed Tenses under the obsolete Verbs to which they respectively belong ; which Verbs are placed opposite the Anomals of the same Signification, in the same Line.

Anomals.	Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.	
'ΑΓΑΜΑΙ ———	ἀγαμαι, ἀγαζομαι	
	M.	
	ἀγασσομαι, 1st F.	
	ἡγασαμην, 1st A.	
	P.	
	ἡγασθην, 1st A.	
'ΑΓΝΥΩ } ———	ἀγω	
'ΑΓΝΥΜΙ }	A.	
The Compounds of ἀγνυμι have the proper Tenses.		ἄξω, 1st F.
		ἡξα, 1st A.
		ἡχα*, P.
		ἡγον, 2d A.
		M.
		ἡγα, P.
		P.
		ἡγη, 2d A.
		ἰαξω
		ἰαξα
		ἰαχα
		ἰαγον
		ἰαγα
		ἰαγη
		κατιαξα
		κατιαγα
'ΑΔΩ }	ἀδεω	
'ΑΝΔΑΝΩ }	A.	
	ἡδηκα, P.	ἀδηκα, Ion.
	ἡδον, 2d A.	ἰαδον, Attic.
	M.	
	ἡδα, P.	{ ἰαδα, Attic ;
		{ ἰναδα, Poetic.
'ΑΙΠΕΩ ———	ἔλω	
-ησω, 1st F.	ἱλον, 2d A.	
-ηκα, P.	ελω, 2d F.	
&c.		

* Ἀγηχα and ἀγνοχα, the two Attic Perfects, and ἀγνοχα, the Boeotic ; also ἡγαγον, by Metathesis, for ἀγνηγον, the Attic 2d Aor. all belong to αγω, when it signifies to lead ; as does the Participle αγαγας, according to some Ionic for ἀγαγων, but derived by Bulby from ἀγαγημι, obsolete.

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

P.

M.

ἤρημαι, P.

ἤλαμην, 1st A.

ἤρεθην, 1st A.†

ἤλομην, 2d A.

ἤλαμαι, 2d F.

ἄΙΣΘΑΝΟΜΑΙ

αἰσθεομαι

αἰσθησομαι, 1st F.

ἤσθομην, 2d A.

ἄΛΔΑΙΝΩ

ἄΛΔΗΣΚΩ

αἰδεω

ἄΛΦΑΝΩ

ἄΛΦΑΙΝΩ

ἄΛΦΑΙΩ

αἰλφρω

ἤλφον, 2d A.

ἄΛΕΕΙΝΩ

αἰλεω

ἄΛΙΝΔΕΩ

αἰλιω

αἰλισω, 1st F.

ἄΛΕΞΩ

αἰλεξεω

αἰλεξήσω, 1st F.

αἰλεξαι, 1st A. Inf.

M.

αἰλεξασθαι, 1st A. Inf.

αἰλεξαμινος, Part.

as if from

αἰλω by

Epenth.

for αἰλω

ἄΛΙΣΚΩ

αἰλω

αἰλωσω, 1st F.

αἰλωμι

αἰλων, 2d A. Attic.

M.

αἰλωσα, 1st A.

αἰλωκα, P.

Att. αἰλομην, 2d A.

ἄΜΑΡΤΑΝΩ

αἰμαρτεω

αἰμβροτεω

αἰμαρτήσω, 1st F.

ἤμαρτον, 2d A.

ἤμβροτον, 2 A.

ἄΜΒΛΙΣΚΩ

ἄΜΒΛΥΣΚΩ

ἄΜΒΛΥΣΚΑΝΩ

ἄΜΒΛΩΣΚΩ

αἰμβλω

αἰμβλωσω, 1st F.

† The Ionic Privation of the Accent often occurs in this Verb, particularly in its Compounds; as αἰρηκως for ἤρηκως; whence in the Compound ἀναῖρηκως for ἀνήρηκως, the ῥ is inserted to prevent the Elision of the Vowel in ἀνα. The Reduplication of the initial Letters dropping, makes the Pluperfect ἀρεαρημην for ἤρημην.

ΑΜΦΙΕΝΝΥΩ

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

ἘΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΝ

'AMΦIENNTMI }

ἈΜΦΙΣΚΩ

- ἀμφιέω

αμφιέσω, I F.
P.

ἡμφισμαι } P.
ἡμφισμαι }

'ANΩIFΩ. See 'OIFΩ

'ANΩΓΩ

ἀνώνυμοι

ἀνωξω, in F.

ကံ့သုဗ္ဗေ, Imp. •

M.

αρχὴ (Pres.

ἀνωγα, P. Ion.

$$\alpha' \nu \omega \chi \theta_s \int \text{Imp.} \dagger$$

'ΑΡΕΣΚΩ

α' ρεω

αἰρεσις, 1st F.

'ΑΥΞΑΝΩ

2 3

'AΥΞΩ

'ΑΧΘΟΜΑΙ

ἀγαθόμας

ἀχθῆσομαι } 11 F.
 ἀχθῖσομαι }

B

BAINΩ—βαω — βιβωω — βιβαζω — βιβημι

Brow, 1st F.

B. Gov. Part.

B. Casow, AF.

ic, 2d A.

Βεβηχα, Ρ.

100

Β. Γαλατα, 11 Α

B.6ae, Pr. Part.

M.

Broome, H. F.
L. A.

βίβλα †, P. Ion.

Beaumont } Part.

Below

9

* See Grammar, p. 67.

† By Syncope for *αἰωρεῖσι*, *αἰωρεται*, 1st and 3d Sin. *αἰωρεται*, 2d Plural.

† βίβλα, Pl. Perf. Midd. for βιβλάσιον, Ion. and by Syncope.

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

ΒΑΛΛΩ —	{ βαλλεω } — βολεω — βλεω § — βλημι
ἐβαλον, 2d A.	M. βιβωλα, P. βλησω, 1st F. βλημι, 2d A.
βαλω, 2d F.	βαλλησω } 1st F. βιβληκα, P. Opt.
M. βαλησω	
ἐβαλομην, 2d A.	
ΒΙΒΡΩΣΚΩ —	βρω — βρωμι
ΒΡΩΣΚΩ —	βρωσω, 1st F. βρω, 2d A.
ΒΙΩΣΚΩ —	βιωσω, 1st F.
ΒΛΑΣΤΑΝΩ —	βλασσεω
ΒΟΣΚΩ —	βοσκεω — βοω
	βοσκησω, 1st F. βοω } 1st F.
	βωσω }
ΒΛΩΣΚΩ —	βλωσω, 1st F. βλωμι
	βλω, 2d A.
ΒΟΥΛΟΜΑΙ —	βυλεομαι.

Γ

ΓΑΜΕΩ —	γαμω
regular, except 1st A.	γημα, 1st A.
	M. γημαμην, 1st A.
ΓΗΡΑΣΚΩ —	γηραω — γηρημι
	γηρασω, 1st F. γηραναι, Inf.
	γηρασα } 1st A. γηρας*, Part.
By Sync.	γηρα
ΓΙΓΝΟΜΑΙ —	γενομαι or
ΓΙΝΟΜΑΙ —	γεινομαι } γενεομαι — γενναομαι
	γενησομαι, 1st F. γενησομαιδε.
	γεινησαμην, 1st A.
	P. γιγηνημαι, P.
	P. M. γυγα from γαι.

§ The Participle βλεις is by Syncope for βληθεις, 1st A. or βαλεις, 2d A. Pass. βληται is read for βεβληται, Ion. and s inserted.
 * γηεις is also read.

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

ΓΙΓΝΩΣΚΩ }
ΓΙΝΩΣΚΩ }- γινωσκω —
γινωσκω, 1st F.
M.
γινωσκα
by Metath. } P.
for γινωσκα }γινωμι
γινωμι, 2d A.διγινωσκω is found in
Aristophanes.

Δ.

ΔΑΙΩ § —

δαισω, 1st F.
M.

δαζομαι* —

M.
δασομαι, 1st F.
P.

δαιζω

δαιζω, 1st F.
ιδαιξα, 1st A.
P.δαισομαι, 1st F.
P.

διδασμαι, P.

διδαιγμαι, P.

δεδαισμαι, P.

ΔΑΙΩ † —

δαισω, 1st F.

εδαισα, 1st A.

εδασον, 2d A.

P.
εδαν, 2d A.
M.

δαεω

δανσω, 1st F.
ιδανσα, 1st A.
διδανκα, P.P.
διδανμαι, P.M.
διδαν, P.δεδηα }
Attic for } P.
δεδαια }

δαωμαι, 2d A. Subj.

ΔΑΚΝΩ — δηκω

ΔΑΜΝΑΩ }

ΔΑΜΝΗΜΙ }

δαμνησω, 1st F.

- δαμνω —
δαμνω, 1st F.
ιδαμνον †, 2d A.
P.δμνω, by Sync.
διδμνκα, P.

ιδαμνον, 2d A.

§ To divide.

† To learn.

* δαζομαι is itself in Use.

† Some derive this from δμνω.

ΔΑΡΘΑΝΩ

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses,

ΔΑΡΘΑΝΩ - δαρθεω

ιδαρθον

Poet & by Metath. } 2d A.

ιδραθον

ΔΕΙΔΩ —

διδω

δεδιμι

δεισω

ιδων, 2d A.

δεδιθι

M.

διδιθι, Poet. } Imper.

δεδειξα

διδια, P.

M.

δεδιναί, P. Inf.

δεδοικα *

διδως, P. Part.

ΔΕΙΚΝΥΩ }

δεικω

ΔΕΙΚΝΥΜΙ }

ΔΕΩ —

δεω

δευομαι, Poet.

ιδευσα, 1st A. Poet.

M.

δευσομαι, 1st F. Poet.

ΔΙΔΑΣΚΩ —

διδασκω

διδαχω

διδασκω, 1st F.

διδαξω, 1st F.

ΔΙΔΡΑΣΚΩ —

διδραω

δραω ||

δρημι

διδραω, 1st F.

δραω†, 1st F.

ιδρην, 2d A.

ιδρασα†, 1st A.

ιδραν §, Dor.

ΔΟΚΕΩ —

δοκω

δοκησω, 1st F.

δοξω, 1st F.

&c.

&c. all Poet.

ΔΥΝΑΜΑΙ -

δυναομαι

δυναζομαι

εδυναμην, Imp.

δυνησομαι, 1st F.

P.

ιδυνασθην, 1st A.

* For δεδοικα, that δ might not come three Times in Succession.

|| For the Compound Optat. αποδραω Aristotle has used the Attic αποδρην. See Gramm. p. 62, Note.

† διδραω and δραω, Ion.

‡ By Syncope ιδρα.

§ ιδραν also in the 3d Plural, by Syncope, for ιδρασαν.

ΕΔΩ

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

E.

ἔδω	_____	ἔδω	
ἔδωκα	} P.	ἔδωκα, P.	
ἔδωκα, Att.		ἔδωκα, P.	
ἔδωκα*, by Epenth.		ἔδωκα, P. Attic.	
P.		ἔδωκα, 1st A.	
ἔδωμαι, P.			
M.			
ἔδω	} P.		
ἔδωκα			
ἔδωμαι for ἔδωμαι, 2 F.			
ἔθελω	_____	ἔθελω	
ἔιδω +	_____	ἔιδω	ἔιδωμι
ἔιδω, 1st F.		ἔιδω, 1st F.	ἔιδωμι, Opt.
ἔιδον	} 2d A.	ἔιδωκα	} P.
ἔιδον		ἔιδω, Sync.	
M		ἔιδωμι	} Plup.
ἔισομαι	} 1st F.	ἔιδω, Att.	
ἔισομαι		ἔιδω, Inf.	} from ἔιδω.
		ἔιδω, Part.	
		M.	
ἔισαμην	} 1st A.	ἔιδω, P. 2d Sing.	} ἔιδωσθα, and ἔισθα
ἔισαμην, Att.			
ἔρω	_____	ἔρω	
ἔρω, 1st F.		ἔρω, 1st F.	
M.		ἔρωκα, P.	
ἔρωμαι, 1st A.		ἔρω, P.	
		ἔρωμαι, P.	
		ἔρωμαι, Paul. P. F.	

* Eustathius derives it from ἔιδω, ἔδωκα, Att. ἔδωκα.

+ Though the Present ἔιδω signifies both to *see* and *know*, its other proper Tenses have the former Sense, and those which it borrows from ἔιδω the latter.

ἔλατνω

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

ἔλατνω

ἐλαώ

P.

Att. ἔλαμαι } P.

ἔληλαμαι

ἔλασμαι

ἔλασθην and

ἔλασθη } 1st A.

ἐννύω

ἐννύμι

ἐώ

ἔικα, P.

P.

ἔιμαι, P.

ἐπιώ

εἶπα, 1st A.

εἶπον, 2d A.

Poetic Compounds, εἶπω, ἔισπω;
εἵπω, ἔισπω.

ἐρρῶ

ἐρρέω

M.

ἐρρήσω, 1st F.

&c.

ἐρρομαι

ἐρχομαι

ἐλευθώ

ἔλυθον, 2d A. Sync. ἔλθον
M.

ἐλευσομαι, 1st F.

ἔλυθα, ἔληλυθα, Attic P.

ἐριδαινῶ

ἐριδεώ

ἐριδήσω, 1st F.

ἐριδῶ, 2d F.

ἐρυττανῶ

ἐρευγῶ

ἐρευξῶ, 1st F.

ἔρυγον, 2d A.

ἐρυθαινῶ

ἐρυθεώ

ἐρυθανῶ, 1st F.

ἐρυθισῶ, 1st F.

ἔρυθθηνα, 1st A.

ἔρυθηκα, P.

ἔρυθθηνας, Part.

ἐσθίω

ἐδῶ, which see.

ἐτρίσκω

ἐτρῆσκῶ

ἐτρῶν, 2d A.

M.

ἐτρήσαμην, ἐτραμην Sync.

ἐτρομην, 2d A.

ἐχθάνομαι

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

'ΕΧΘΑΝΟΜΑΙ

'ΕΧΘΟΜΑΙ

'ΕΧΩ

-ἐχθεομαι

σχεω

σχημι

σχεω, 1st F.

ισχυα, P.

ισχον, 2d A.

σχε, 2d A. Imper. σχε, 2d A. Imper.

Z.

ΖΑΩ

ζημι

ζωμι

ζησω, 1st F.

ζημι, Imp.

ἐζησα, 1st A.

ζηθι, Imper. D.

ἐζηκα, P.

ζαιη, Optat.

ζωη

ζη, Imper. D.

ζην, Inf. D.

ζων, Part.

ΖΕΥΓΝΥΜΙ

ΖΕΥΓΝΥΩ

ΖΩΝΝΥΩ

ΖΩΝΝΥΜΙ

-ζευγω

ζυγον, 2d A.

-ζωω

H.

'ΗΒΑΣΚΩ

ηβαω

ηβησω, 1st F.

Θ.

ΘΕΛΩ

θελεω

ΘΗΓΑΝΩ

θηγω

ΘΗΗΣΚΩ

θανεω

θναω

τεθνημι

θνηξω &

τεθνηξω

} 1st F.

ιθανον, 2d A.

M.

ιθανομην, 2d A.

θανεμαι, 2d F.

θνησω &

τεθνησω

τεθνηκα

τεθνηκα||, Boeot.

} 1st F.

ιθνη, 2d A.

τεθναθι, Imp.

} P. τεθναιην, Opt.

τεθνας, Part.

|| From τεθνηκα comes the Active Participle τεθνηκως, and the Middle Part. τεθνης, dropping ι, for which the Poets use τεθνης.

C c

θνηξομαι

Anomals,

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

M.

θνηξομαι

and

τεθνηξομαι

} 1st F.

M.

θνησκει &

τεθνησκει

τιθνααι, Ion. P.

τιθνααι &

τιθνααι, Part.

} 1st F. θνααι, ad A.

} Part.

} Inf.

ΘΡΩΣΚΩ

θρεω

I.

ΙΔΡΥΝΩ

ιδρυω

ιδρυθην, 1st A.

ΙΖΑΝΩ

ιζω

ιζηω, 1st F.

ιζω

ισω, 1st F.

ΙΟΥΝΩ

ιθυω

ιθυω, 1st F.

ΙΚΝΕΟΜΑΙ

ικω

ΙΛΑΣΚΟΜΑΙ

ιλαομαι

ιλασμαι, 1st F.

ιλημι

ιληαι and

ιληθι

} Imper.

ιλασμαι, P.

ΙΠΤΗΜΙ

ιπταομαι

Regular

ιπτομην, ad A. Ind.

ιπτασθαι, ad A. Inf.

ιπτομενος, ad A. Part.

ΙΣΧΩ

ΙΣΧΗΜΙ

} ιχω, which see.

K.

ΚΑΘΙΣΤΑΝΩ

καθιζω

ΚΑΙΩ

καυω

καυσω, 1st F.

ικανσα

ικνα, Poet.

ικανσα, P.

} 1st A.

ΚΙΚΛΗΣΚΩ

Anōmals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

ΚΙΚΛΗΣΚΩ---ΚΑΛΕΩ

κεκληκα

P.

κεκλημαι

εκληθην

by Syncope for

κεκαληκα,

κεκαλημαι

εκαληθην, 1st A.

P.

ΚΑΜΝΩ

καμνω

Regular

κιμνω, Sync. for κινωμι, P.

ΚΕΛΟΜΑΙ

κελεομαι

ΚΕΡΑΝΝΥΩ

ΚΕΡΑΝΝΥΜΙ

-κερω

ΚΙΚΡΑΩ

ΚΕΡΔΑΙΝΩ

κερδεω

ΚΙΝΥΜΙ

κινεω

ΚΙΧΑΝΩ

κιχεω

ΚΛΑΙΩ

κλαυω

κλαυω, 1st F.

κικλαυκα, P.

ΚΛΥΩ

κλυμι

εκλυον, 2d A.

ελθι, Imper.

ΚΟΡΕΝΝΥΩ

ΚΟΡΕΝΝΥΜΙ

-κορεω

ΚΡΑΙΑΙΝΩ

κραιανω, 1st F.

εκραινα, 1st A.

εκρηνα, Att. κρηνον, Imper.

P.

κεκραμαι, P.

εκραανθην, 1st A.

Asomals. Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

ΚΡΕΜΑΜΑΙ
ΚΡΕΜΑΝΝΥΩ } -κρεμαω
ΚΡΕΜΑΝΝΥΜΙ } M.
κρεμασμαι, 1st F.

ΚΤΕΙΝΩ }
ΚΤΙΝΝΥΩ } -κτημι ——— κταω
κτενω, 1st F. κτην, 2d A. κτησω, 1st F.
κτας, 2d A. Part. κταμαι, 2d A. Part.
ἐκτακα and } P. κταμενος, 2d A. Part.
ἐκταγκα
P.

ἐκταμαι and } P.
ἐκταμμαι
ἐκταμενος, P. Part.

ΚΥΛΙΝΔΩ ——— κυλινδεω ——— κυλιω
κυλινδωσω, 1st F. κυλίσω, 1st F.

Λ.

ΛΑΓΧΑΝΩ ——— ληχω ——— λεγχω
ιληχα, P. Attic. M.
ιλαχον, 2d A. ληλογκα

ΛΑΜΒΑΝΩ ——— ληβω
ιληφα, P. Attic
ιλαβον, 2d A.
M.

ΛΑΝΘΑΝΩ ——— ληθω
λησω, 1st F.
ιλαβον, 2d A.
M.
λησθα, P.
P.

λελησμαι

ΛΙΜΠΑΝΩ ——— λειπω

ΛΥΣΣΑΙΝΩ ——— λυσσασω

ΜΑΙΟΜΑΙ

Anomals. Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

M.

MAIOMAI — μαω
MAINOMAI — μανεομαι

Regular

MANΘANΩ — μαθεω

MAXOMAI — μαχεομαι

MEΛΛΩ — μελλω

MEΛΩ — μελεω

MEΛOMAI — μελεομαι

MENΩ — μενεω

Regular

MIGNTΩ } — μιγω

MIGNTMI } — μιγω

MIMNHSEKΩ — μυαω

MOPNTΩ } — μοργω

MOPNTMI } — μοργω

N.

NEMΩ — νεμεω

Regular

O.

'OZΩ —

ὀσω, 1st F.
M.

ὠδα

ὀδωδα and

ὠδοδα, Metath. }

'OIGNTΩ }

'OIGNTMI }

ὀλεω

ὀλῃσω and } 1st F.
ὀλῃσω

οιγω *

οιξω, 1st F.

οιξω, 1st A.

M.

οιγω, P. Att.

The Compound αγω has the Augment in the Beginning or Middle, or in both Places; as,

αγω

ηγω

ηγω

* οιγω is itself in Use.

'OIDANΩ

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses

<p> ^οΙΔΑΝΩ ^οΙΔΑΙΝΩ ^οΙΔΙΣΚΩ ^οΙΟΜΑΙ ^οΙΜΑΙ P. ωμαι, P. ^οΙΚΤΕΙΡΩ ωκτηира, 1st A. ^οΙΧΟΜΑΙ ^οΛΙΣΘΑΙΝΩ ^οΛΛΤΩ ^οΛΛΤΜΙ ^οΜΝΤΩ ^οΜΝΤΜΙ ^οΝΗΜΙ ^οΝΙΝΗΜΙ ^οΝΙΝΑΣ } Part. ^οΝΙΝΕΙΣ P. ^οΝΑΜΑΙ ^οΝΗΜΑΙ ^οΝΙΝΑΜΑΙ ^οΠΤΑΝΩ ^οΠΤΑΝΟΜΑΙ ^οΣΦΡΑΙΝΩ ^οΤΤΑΩ ^οΤΤΑΖΩ </p>	<p> } — ^οΙΔΕΩ } — ^οΙΕΟΜΑΙ } — ^οΙΚΤΕΙΡΕΩ } — ^οΙΧΕΟΜΑΙ } — ^οΛΙΘΕΩ } — ^οΛΕΩ } — ^οΜΩ } — ^οΝΑΩ } — ^οΝΗΣΟΜΑΙ, 1st F. } — ^οΝΗΣΑΜΕΝ, 1st A. } — ^οΠΤΟΜΑΙ } — ^οΣΦΡΑΟΜΑΙ } — ^οΤΤΗΜΙ } — ^οΤΤΑΔΑΙ, Inf. } — ^οΤΤΗΜΕΝ, Part. </p>
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ΟΦΕΙΛΩ

Anomala. Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.
 'ΟΦΕΙΛΩ — 'ΟΦΕΙΛΕΩ
 'ΟΦΙΛΟΝ*, 2d A.

'ΟΦΔΩ }
 'ΟΦΔ' ΝΩ } — 'ΟΦΛΕΩ
 'ΟΦΔΙΣΚΑΝΩ }

Π.

ΠΑΟΜΑΙ

παομαι } P. of the same Signification with the Present.
 πααμμαι }

ΠΑΝΘΑΝΩ }

ΠΑΣΧΩ }

πηθω — παθεω — πονεω
 M. ιπαθον, 2d A. M.

πησομαι } 1st F.
 πεισομαι }

πηκοθα†, P.
 for πηκονα
 by Pleonasm.

ΠΕΣΣΩ }

ΠΕΤΤΩ }

ΠΕΤΑΝΝΤΩ }

ΠΕΤΑΝΝΤΜΙ }

ΠΕΠΤΩ

{ ΠΕΤΑΩ

{ ΠΕΤΑΪΩ

P.

πιπεταμαι

πιπετασμαι }

πιπταμαι, Sync. }

P.

ΠΕΡΔΩ —

ΠΕΡΔΕΩ

ΠΕΤΟΜΑΙ }

ΠΕΤΑΜΑΙ }

ΠΕΤΑΟΜΑΙ

{ ΠΟΤΑΟΜΑΙ

{ ΠΩΤΑΟΜΑΙ

{ ΠΟΤΕΟΜΑΙ

ΠΗΓΝΤΩ }

ΠΗΓΝΤΜΙ }

ΠΗΓΩ

ΠΙΜΠΛΑΝΩ }

ΠΙΜΠΛΗΜΙ }

ΠΙΠΛΗΜΙ }

{ ΠΛΑΩ

{ ΠΙΠΛΑΩ

* Used adverbially in all Persons and Numbers, either alone, or with the Adverbs *in*, *ubi*, *ubi*, and *us*.

† Messrs. Le Port Royal make *λελογχα*, *πηκονθα*, and *διαβεβουα*, the regular P. M. of *λογχαιω*, *πηκοναιω*, and *διαβεβαιω*, changing α into ο, but without sufficient Authority.

ΠΙΝΩ

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

ΠΙΝΩ

ΠΙΠΙΖΩ

ΠΙΠΙΣΚΩ

— ποω — πωμι — πιω — πιμι
 πωσω, 1st F. πωθι, 2d A. πιωθι, 2d A. πιθι, Imp.
 πιπωκα, P. M.
 πιπωμα, and } ΡΙ πιπωμα, 2d F.
 πιπομαι } πιπομαι, 2d A.
 πιποθι, 1 A.

ΠΙΠΡΑΣΚΩ

ΠΙΠΤΩ

— πτω — πτωθι
 πτωσω, 1st A. πτωθι, 1st F.
 πτωσθι, 2d A. M. πτωθι, P.
 M.
 πτωμαι, 2d F.

ΠΙΦΑΣΚΩ

ΠΙΦΑΥΣΚΩ

ΠΙΦΡΑΥΣΚΩ

ΠΙΡΙΑΜΑΙ

επειραμην, Imper.

ΠΛΗΓΝΥΩ

ΠΛΗΓΝΥΜΙ

ΠΤΑΡΝΥΜΑΙ — πταιρω

ΠΥΝΘΑΝΟΜΑΙ — πυνθωμαι

P

ῥΕΖΩ

ῥεζω, 1st F.

ῥερεξα, 1st A.

M.

ῥερω, P.

P.

εργω

ερεμ, 1st F.

M.

ερω

ερω, by Metath.

ερω, Plup.

ῥεχθαις, 1st A. Part.

* According to the Analogy of those Verbs in ω Rare from which Verbs in μι are formed, as they always shorten the Penultima of the Perfect Passive, except in τιθημαι; so that πιπομαι is on this Account more regular than πιπωμαι.

† By Enallage; πιωμαι occurs but seldom.

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

ῥΕΩ	ῥύεω	ῥυήμι
ῥευσω, 1st F.	ῥυάμι, 1st F.	ῥύεσθαι, ad A.
ῥερευσσα, 1st A.	ῥύεσθαι, P.	ῥύεσθαι, 1st F.
ῥΗΓΝΥΩ	ῥήσσω	
ῥΗΓΝΥΜΙ	ῥήσσω, P. M. Attic for ῥήσσω	
ῥΥΙΣΚΩ	ῥέω	
ῥΩΝΝΥΩ		
ῥΩΝΝΥΜΙ	ῥέω	
ΣΒΕΝΝΥΩ	σβέω	σβήμι
ΣΒΕΝΝΥΜΙ	σβέω & σβήμι, 1st F.	σβήμι, ad A.
ΣΚΕΔΑΝΝΥΩ	σκέδαω	
ΣΚΕΔΑΝΝΥΜΙ	σκέδαω	
ΣΚΙΔΝΗΜΙ		
ΣΠΕΝΔΩ	σπείδω	
ΣΤΕΡΙΣΚΩ	στερέω	
ΣΤΟΡΕΝΝΥΩ	στορέω	
ΣΤΟΡΕΝΝΥΜΙ	στορέω	
ΣΤΟΡΝΥΜΙ		
ΣΤΡΩΝΝΥΩ	στρώω	
ΣΤΡΩΝΝΥΜΙ	στρώω	
ΤΑΖΩ	τείνω	
ΤΑΝΥΩ	τείνω	
ταγυσω, 1st F.		
ΤΙΚΤΩ	τεκνέω	
ΤΙΝΩ		
ΤΙΝΝΥΩ	τινέω	
ΤΙΝΝΥΜΙ	τινέω	

D d

ΤΙΤΡΑΩ

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

ΤΙΤΡΑΩ	}	τραω	
ΤΙΤΡΑΙΝΩ		τρήσω, 1st F.	
ΤΙΤΡΩΣΚΩ	—	τρώω	
ΤΡΕΧΩ	—	δρεμω	
δρεξω, 1st F.		δραμω	
δρεξα, 1st A.		ιδραμω, 2d A.	
		διδραμικα, P.	
		M.	
		διδρομα	
ΤΡΩΓΩ	—	φαγω	
ετραγον, 2d A.		ιφαγω, 2d A.	
M.		M.	
τρωξομαι, 1st F.	—	φαγεται, 2d F. for φαγεται	
ΤΥΓΧΑΝΩ	—	τυχω	τευχω
		ιτυχοι, 2d A.	τετυχωι, Part. P.
		τετυχηκα, P.	P.
			τετυχημαι, P.
			M.
			τυξομαι, 1st F.
		Υ.	
ΥΠΙΣΧΝΕΟΜΑΙ-ΥΠΟΣΧΕΟΜΑΙ			
ΥΠΙΝΩΤΤΩ	—	υπνω	
		Φ.	
ΦΑΕΙΝΩ	—	φαινω	
ΦΑΣΚΩ	—	φαω	
ΦΕΡΩ	—	οιω	εφεχω
		οισω, 1st F.	M.
			εφεχω*
			ηφεχα, 1st A.
		ηφεχα	
		εφηνοχα, Att.	P.
ΦΘΑΝΩ	—	φθαω	φθημι
		φθασω, 1st F.	ιφθη, 2d A.
		ιφθασα, 1st A.	
ΦΘΙΝΩ	—	φθιω	

* See Grammar, p. 44.

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

ΦΡΑΓΝΥΩ — φρασσω

ΦΥΓΓΑΝΩ — φευγω

X.

ΧΑΖΩ

ΧΑΝΔΑΩ

ΧΑΝΔΑΝΩ

χαδεω

καχαινω, Ion. and Poet. 1st F.

M.

κεχαυδα, P.

ΧΑΙΡΩ

χαιρεω

ΧΑΣΚΩ

χαινω

ΧΕΩ

χυω

χευσω, 1st F.

καχυω, P.

εχευσα

εχευα

εχεα

1st A.

κεχευκα, P.

ΧΡΩΝΝΥΩ

ΧΡΩΝΝΥΜΙ

ΧΩΝΝΥΩ

ΧΩΝΝΥΜΙ

χρωω

χωω

Ω.

ΩΘΩ

ωθεω

ωσω, 1st F. &c.

ωθωω, 1st F. &c.

D I A L E C T S.

Ancient Greece, with its Dependencies, comprehended, besides the different Districts in *Eur. pe*, Part of *Asia*, and several Islands in the *Mediterranean*. In these several Countries, the Inhabitants, besides the common Language, had different Dialects, of which four were principal, viz. the *Attic*, *Ionic*, *Doric*, and *Æolic*; the last comprehending the *Bæotic*. The *Poetic* Style admitted all the Dialects, and had certain Peculiarities of its own.

A T T I C.

The *Attic* Dialect was the most refined, and peculiar to *Athens* and its Neighbourhood.

P R O P E R T I E S.

I. Contraction.

1. of Syllables in the same Word; as, ἡρώων for ἡρώωνν.

2. of Syllables in different Words by Synalœpha, of which there are six Species; viz.

Synalœpha by	{	Apocope, as	τ'αργυριον	}	τὸ ἀργυριον
		Aphæresis, as	τ'εργα		τὰ ἔργα
		Synæresis, as	θοιμαλιον		τὸ ἱματιον
		Crafsis, as	τελαχιτον		τὸ ἐλαχιτον
	{	Apocope & {	as ἐμποδυνει	}	ἐμοι ἱποδυνει
		Synæresis, }			
	{	Apocope & {	as ἔμοι	}	οἱ ἔμοι
		Crafsis, }			τὴ ἀλγεος

The

The Article $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \delta \ \& \\ \delta \iota \end{array} \right\}$ before $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha \\ \epsilon, \omicron, \end{array} \right\}$ make $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omega \\ \upsilon; \end{array} \right\}$
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tau \omicron \\ \tau \alpha \end{array} \right\}$ before $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \eta, \omicron \iota, \\ \epsilon, \omicron, \end{array} \right\}$ makes $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tau \omega, \\ \tau \upsilon; \end{array} \right\}$
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tau \alpha \end{array} \right\}$ before \omicron makes $\tau \omega$.

The Conjunction $\kappa \alpha \iota$ before $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha, \\ \epsilon, \\ \epsilon \iota, \end{array} \right\}$ makes $\kappa' \alpha;$
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omicron, \\ \omicron \iota, \end{array} \right\}$ makes $\kappa \omega$.

Several of the Attic Contractions are found in the other Dialects ; but that in α the *Dorians* make in η ; and the *Attic* in ϵ they make in ω ; as, $\kappa \eta \phi \eta$ for $\kappa \alpha \iota \epsilon \phi \eta$; $\omega \mu \omicron \varsigma$ for $\omicron \epsilon \mu \omicron \varsigma$.

II. They change σ into ξ , ρ , and τ ; as,

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \xi \upsilon \nu \\ \theta \alpha \rho \rho \epsilon \iota \nu \\ \tau \eta \mu \epsilon \rho \omicron \nu \\ \pi \rho \alpha \tau \tau \omega \end{array} \right\}$ for $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma \upsilon \nu \\ \theta \alpha \rho \rho \epsilon \iota \nu \\ \sigma \eta \mu \acute{\epsilon} \rho \omicron \nu \\ \pi \rho \alpha \sigma \sigma \omega. \end{array} \right.$

Also μ into σ in the Perfect Passive; as,

$\pi \epsilon \phi \alpha \sigma \mu \alpha \iota$ for $\pi \epsilon \phi \alpha \mu \mu \alpha \iota$.

Also \omicron into ω ; as,

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lambda \epsilon \omega \varsigma \\ \nu \epsilon \omega \varsigma \\ \mu \epsilon \nu \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \omega \varsigma \end{array} \right\}$ for $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda \alpha \omicron \varsigma \\ \nu \alpha \omega \varsigma \\ \mu \epsilon \nu \epsilon \lambda \alpha \omicron \varsigma. \end{array} \right.$

The α is here changed into ϵ to preserve the Analogy of Quantity, as this Change is never made but when the α is Long.

III. In

III. In the First and Third Persons Singular of the Pluperfect Indicative Active $\epsilon\iota$ is changed into η ; as $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\text{-}\eta\nu$, $\text{-}\epsilon\iota\kappa$, $\text{-}\eta$.

In the Third Plural into ϵ ; as $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\epsilon\sigma\alpha\nu$.

In Imperatives Active $\text{-}\epsilon\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$, $\text{-}\alpha\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$, are changed into $\text{-}\omicron\upsilon\lambda\omega\nu$, $\text{-}\alpha\upsilon\lambda\omega\nu$; as, for $\tau\upsilon\pi\lambda\epsilon\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$, $\tau\upsilon\psi\alpha\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$, --- $\tau\upsilon\pi\lambda\omicron\upsilon\tau\omega\nu$, $\tau\upsilon\psi\alpha\upsilon\tau\omega\nu$. In the Contracts into $\text{-}\epsilon\iota\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$ is changed into $\text{-}\nu\tau\omega\nu$.

In the Passive and Middle $\text{-}\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$ is changed into $\text{-}\omega\nu$; as for $\tau\upsilon\pi\lambda\epsilon\sigma\theta\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$, $\tau\upsilon\psi\alpha\sigma\theta\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$, --- $\tau\upsilon\pi\lambda\text{-}\sigma\theta\omega\nu$, $\tau\upsilon\psi\alpha\sigma\theta\omega\nu$.

In the Optative Active of Contracts the μ after Contraction is changed into ν ; as $\phi\iota\lambda\omicron\mu\iota$, $\phi\iota\lambda\omicron\upsilon\eta\nu$. See Gramm. p. 62.

In Verbs in μ from $\epsilon\omega$, $\omicron\omega$, the Second Persons Singular of the Indicative and Imperative Moods Passive and Middle Voices are formed like those of Barytons. See Gramm. pp. 71, 72, 74, Notes.

IV. $\gamma\epsilon$ and $\epsilon\gamma$ are annexed to the End of Words, and ι to Demonstrative Pronouns and Adverbs; as $\epsilon\gamma\omega\gamma\epsilon$, $\omicron\tau\iota\epsilon\gamma$, $\epsilon\tau\omicron\sigma\iota$, $\tau\epsilon\tau\omicron\iota$ oftener $\tau\epsilon\tau\iota$, Plur. $\tau\alpha\upsilon\iota$ for $\tau\alpha\upsilon\iota\alpha$; also $\nu\upsilon\upsilon\iota$, $\omicron\upsilon\chi\iota$, &c.

Writers in this Dialect: *Isocrates, Xenophon, Plato, Æschines, Thucydides, Demosthenes, Lucian, — Euripides, Aristophanes*, and many others.

I O N I C.

The *Ionic* Dialect was peculiar to those Towns in *Asia Minor* and the adjacent *Islands* which were Colonies of the *Athenians* and *Achaians*, the principal of which were *Smyrna, Ephesus, Miletus, Teus*, and *Samos*.

Properties.

Properties.

I. They delight in a Concurrence of Vowels; hence

1. They have no Contractions.

2. They resolve Diphthongs

α	} into	η, as	{ ῥηιδιος	} for	{ ῥαδιος
ει		{ αελθηθικα	{ αληθεια		
αν		ω, as	{ θαυμα		{ θαυμα
ω		οι, as	{ αιδη		{ αιδη
υ*		οιο, as	{ λογοι		{ λογου.

3. They reject Consonants between two Vowels; as κρεαρε for κρεαλος. Thus originated the following Second Persons of the Passive and Middle Voices, viz.

Anciently	Ionic	Attic and Common
τυπρεσθαι	τυπρεαι	τυπη, Pres. Indic.
τυπησθαι	τυπηαι	τυπη, Pres. Subj.
ελυπρεσθαι	ελυπρεαι	ελυπη, Imperf. Ind.
τυπρεσθαι	τυπρεο	τυπην, Pres. Impera.
ετυψασθαι	ετυψαι	ετυψω, 1st A. M.
τυπεσθαι	τυπεαι	τυπη, 2d F. M.

4. They insert ε before the Termination

The Genitive Singular and Plural, and the Accusative Plural, of the First Declension of the Simples; as αινελεω †, αινελεων, αινελεας.

The Genitive Plural of the Second; as μισεων.

The Second Futures Indicative Active; as,

τυπεω, τυπεεις.

The First Future Active of the Fourth Conjugation; as, ψαλεω, ψαλεις.

* In the Genitive of the Third of the Simples.

† They change α into υ in the Genitive of the First of the Simples.

The First and Second Aorists Passive Subjunctive : as, τυφθεω, -εης ; τυπεω, -εης.
 in Many other Words ; as, ἀδελφεός, τῆτες, and in other Syllables, particularly after α, as αἰθλος for ἄθλος.

5. They insert αι or ει before α and η, in the Termination of Nouns ; as, ἀναγκαιη for ἀναγκη.

II. They change

α	η	in the Termination of most Cases of the 1st and 2d Declension of the Simples ; also in other Syllables ; as πρῆς, δῆκονος, for πρᾶς, διακονος.
ε	η	in most Cases of the 3d of the Contracts.
α	ε	in the Penultima of the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Plurals of the 5th of the Contracts ; also in the Present Tense of Verbs Contract in αω.
ω	into ω	in the Genitive of the 1st of the Simples.
ευ	ευ	sometimes in Contractions when they admit them ; as, πλευν, ποιευσι.
κ	κ	as κως for πως.
εα	εα	before το in the 3d Person Plural of Verbs ; as ἐτυπλεαο for ἐτυπλοντο.
α	α	before ται ; as πνεαλαι for η, εονλαι.
α	α	before ται and το ; as τιθεαται, ἐτιθεαο for τιθενται, ἐτιθεντο*.
The Rough		the Smooth Breathing ; as ἐποραν for ἐφοραν.
		III. They

* Hence the Third Person Plural Ionic in the Perfect and Pluperfect Passive, where, if the Penultima of the Third Singular be Long

III. They add *i* to Datives in *οις* and *αις*, also to their own Termination in *ης*; as *λογίζοις*, *μυσταίς*, *μυστοίς*.

κε to the Second Person Singular of the Imperfect, and both Aorists Active, in order to form the Third, and reject the Augment; as, *ἐτυπλ-ον*, *ἐτυπλ-ες*, *τυπλεσκε* for *ἐτυπλε*. In Contract Verbs the Subjunctive Vowel is cast away; as *ποιεσκε* for *ἐποιει*. In Verbs in *μι* the Long is changed into its Short Vowel; as *τιθεσκε* for *ἐτιθη*. The Poets form the Three Persons Singular, and the Third Plural, after this Manner; as, *τυπλεσκ-ον*, *-ες*, *-ε*, *-ον*; *τυπασκ-ον*, *-ες*, *-ε*, *-ον*: and sometimes in the Passive; as, *τυπλεσκ-ομην*, *-εο*, *-ετο*, *-οντο*.

IV. 1. They often prefix an irregular Augment to the Second Aorist, First Future, and sometimes to the Present Tense of Verbs; and the Vowel *ε* to all Words; as, *κεκαμον*, *πεπιθω*, *κεκλυθι*, for *ἐκαμον*, *πιθω*, *κλυθι*; also *ἔεις*, *ἔων*, for *εἰς*, *ὦν*.—

On the contrary,

2. They usually reject both the Temporal and Syllabic Augments in Verbs, and sometimes the Vowel *ε* at the Beginning of other Words; as, *ἄκασε*, *τυπλε*, for *ἠκασε*, *ἐτυπλε*; *κεινος* for *ἐκεινος*.

3. They sometimes insert, and sometimes reject, a Vowel in the Middle of a Word, particularly *i*; as,

<i>πουλος</i>	} for	<i>πολος</i>	} <i>ιρος</i>	} for	<i>ιερρος</i>	
<i>τεινος</i>		<i>τερρος</i>			<i>θηλεα</i>	<i>θηλεα</i>
<i>ειως</i>		<i>ειως</i>			<i>μεζων</i>	<i>μειζων</i>
<i>πρια</i>		<i>ποα</i>			<i>πλεων</i>	<i>πλειων</i>

Long, it is commonly shortened, and the Rough Mute is changed into the Smooth; as *τινυμαι*, *τινυμαι*; *τινυνται*, *τινυνται*. *ο* before *ται* and *το* is changed into the Characteristic of the 2d Aorist; as *τινυσται*, *τινυσται*; *ισκυνσται*, *ισκυνσται*. See Appendix, Ref. (48).

Writers.

Herodotus, Hippocrates, — Homer, Hesiod, Theognis, and Others.*

D O R I C.

This Dialect was used first in *Lacedemon* and *Argos*; afterwards in *Epirus, Magna Græcia, Sicily, Cræte, Rhodes, and Lybia.*

Properties.

I. They change

ε	} into α, as	μεγαλός	} for	μεγεθός
η		ποιμάν		ποιμην
ο		εἰκατι		ἐκδοι
ω †		τιμάν		τιμών
υ †		χρυσά		χρυσῶ
υ §	{ ω, as	μῶσας	{ for	μῆσας
αυ		τρώμα		τρώμας
ει	} into ε in the Termination of the Second and Third Persons Singular of Verbs Active, and in the Infinitive Mood ; as, τυπῆ-ε, -ε, for τυπῆ-αι, -ει ; τυπῆν for τυπῆιν.			

* The Poets, *Homer* especially, make Use of all the Dialects, because they had been conversant in all the Parts of *Græce*.

|| Hence they change the Diphthong ε into α; as φῶμεν for φῶμεν; and sometimes, neglecting the Subjunctive Vowel, into α; as κλασιν, κλας, μασσων for κλασιν, κλας, μασσιν.

† Particularly in Genitives of the First and Second of the Simple.

‡ Only in the Genitive of the First of the Simple.

§ Not contracted; for the contracted υ is changed into α, as it is sometimes by the *Ionic* Dialect. But this uncontracted υ in the Accusative of the Third of the Simple is changed into ο or ε; as λογας, or λογας, for λογας; and in the Feminine of Participles into ω; as τυπῆσιν, γυλασιν, whence, by Syncope, γυλασῶ.

ομεν

ομεν } into { ομες } in the 1st Plu- { Active,
 εμεθα } { αμεσθα } fal of Verbs { Pass. & Middle ;
 ουσι } { οντι } in the 3d Plural of Verbs Active.

In the Infinitive Mood,

ειν	} into {	εμεν	} to which the Doric and Attic Poets add αι ; as,	εμεναι	
εναι					
ειναι					
ηναι		ημεν		ημεναι	
αναι		αμεν		αμεναι	
ειν					
ομαι	} into {	ομεν	} to which the Doric and Attic Poets add αι ; as,	ομεναι	
ειναι					

αι in Nouns } into η ; as { κρεας — κρης
 αι in Verbs } { εγελαις — εγελης.
 αι into η ; as γελαις — γελης.

The Three Last are also Contractions of the *Attic* Dialect.

II. They form the First Future Active and Middle like the Second ; as,

τυψ-ω, -εις, -ει — ειλον, -ειλον, — υμεν, &c.

τυψ-υμαι, -η, ειαι — υμεθον, -εισθον, -εισθον, &c.

III. In the Accusative of the Second of the Simples they sometimes put the Plural for the Singular ; as καλας for καλην, σοφας for σοφην.

IV. They sometimes put

κ	} for {	ρ, as μακρος	} for {	μικρος
τ		τ, as τοκα		τατε
ρ		ρ, as τρηος		κρηος
σ		σ, as φατι		φησι
ν		λ, as βεντις-ος		βελτις-ος
ειδ	} for {	σ, as ονειδισω	} for {	ονειδισω
ειδ		ζ, as ουρισω		ουριζω

Writers.

Archimedes, Timæus, Pythagoras, Pindar, Theocritus, Bion, Moschus; Sophocles also frequently admits it in his Tragedies.

Æ O L I C.

This Dialect was used in *Bœotia, Lesbos, and Æolia, in Asia Minor.*

I. They change

η	}	α *	as φαμα for φημη.
α		αι ; as {	μελαις for μελας ;
α			βοαις for βοας.
ε		αο in the Genitive Singular of the First of the Simples.	
ων		αων in the Genitive Plural of the First and Second.	
ευς		ης in the Nominative of the Third of the Contracts,	
αις	}	αις	} in Infinitives.
εις		εις	
ως		ων in Participles ; as τετυφων.	
ω	into	α, when contracted from αω.	
ημι		σαιμι, when from αω ; as ισαιμι ;	
μη		εμι, when from εω ; as τιθεμι.	
μμ		ππ ; as οππαλα for ομπαλα.	
θ		θ ; as εθεις for εδεις.	
οος	}	ως in the Genitive of the Fourth of the Contracts.	
ος			
εα	}	ων in the Accusative of the same Declension.	
ω			
The Long		the Short Vowel in Verbs in μι.	
The Rough		the Smooth Breathing.	

* Like the Dorians.

II.

II. They insert *σ* after a Liquid in Future Tenses ;

as *σπερω* for *σπεω*.

They add *θα* to the Second Persons of Verbs ; as *τυπῆσθα* for *τυπῆς*.

In the Diphthong *ει* before *ρ* they reject *ι* and double *ρ* ; as *χερρες* for *χειρες*.

They put *β* before *ρ* for the Rough Breathing.

Writers,

Alcæus, Sappho.

Under this Dialect is comprehended the *BOEOTIC*, which has the following distinct Peculiarities ; viz, it changes

<i>ασι</i>	} into {	<i>αν</i> in the Terminations of Verbs.
<i>ου</i>		<i>οσαν</i> in the Third Plural of the Imperfect and Second Aorist Active.
<i>αν</i>		<i>ασαν</i> in the Third Plural of the First Aorist Active ; as <i>ἐτυψασαν</i> for <i>ἐτυψαν</i> .
<i>σαν</i>		<i>ν</i> shortening the Long Vowel, in the Passive Aorists, and in the Imperfect and Second Aorist Active of Verbs in <i>μι</i> ; as <i>ἐτυφθεν</i> for <i>ἐτυφθησαν</i> , &c.
<i>η</i>		<i>ει</i> ; as <i>τιθεμι</i> for <i>τιθημι</i> .

Superadded to the Use of all the Dialects, the *POETS* have the following Peculiarities :

I. They make Indeclinable Nouns, by adding *φι* to the Nominatives of Parasyllabic Nouns, and to the Genitive of Imparasyllabics, rejecting *ν* and *σ* from the Termination ; as *αδελφι*, *δακρυφι*, *κοτυληδοφι*, for *αδελος*, *δακρυον*, *κοτυληδων*, *-ονος*. Neuters of the First of the Contracts reject *σ* only from the Genitive ; as *ορεος*, *ορεσφι*. To the Attic Genitive in *ω* they add *ο* ; as, Gen. *Ευγεωο* for *Ευγεω*.

II. They form the Dative Plural from the Singular, by changing ι into $\epsilon\sigma\iota$ or $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$; as $\eta\rho\omega\iota$, $\eta\rho\omega\epsilon\sigma\iota$, or $\eta\rho\omega\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$.

III. In Verbs they insert α before α contracted, and ω before ω , if the Penultima be Long; but o before ω , if the Penultima be Short. Thus $\pi\eta\delta\alpha\omega$, $\pi\eta\delta\omega$, — Poet. $\pi\eta\delta\omega\omega$; $\beta\omicron\alpha\omega$, $\beta\omicron\omega$, — Poet. $\beta\omicron\omega\omega$; $\beta\omicron\alpha\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\beta\omicron\alpha\varsigma$, — Poet. $\beta\omicron\alpha\alpha\varsigma$.

DIALECTS of the PRONOUNS.

Εγώ.

Singular.

	Ionic.	Doric.	Æolic.	Ææotic.	Poetic.
N.		$\epsilon\gamma\omega\eta$ $\epsilon\gamma\omega\iota$ $\epsilon\gamma\omega\gamma\alpha$	$\epsilon\gamma\omega$	$\epsilon\gamma\omega\alpha$ $\epsilon\gamma\omega\gamma\alpha$	
G.	$\epsilon\gamma\omega\iota\sigma\iota$ $\epsilon\gamma\omega\iota$	$\epsilon\gamma\omega\iota$	$\epsilon\gamma\omega$	—	$\epsilon\gamma\omega\iota\sigma\iota$ $\epsilon\gamma\omega\iota\sigma\sigma\iota$ $\epsilon\gamma\omega\iota\sigma$
D.		$\epsilon\gamma\omega$			

Dual.

N.A.	=	$\alpha\mu\mu\epsilon$	$\alpha\mu\mu\iota$	=	$\alpha\mu\mu\iota$
G.D.	=			=	$\alpha\mu\mu\iota$

Plural.

N.	$\alpha\mu\mu\epsilon\varsigma$	$\alpha\mu\mu\epsilon\varsigma$ $\alpha\mu\mu\epsilon\varsigma$ $\alpha\mu\mu\epsilon\varsigma$	$\alpha\mu\mu\epsilon\varsigma$		
G.	$\alpha\mu\mu\omega\omega$	$\alpha\mu\mu\omega\omega$ $\alpha\mu\mu\omega\omega$ $\alpha\mu\mu\omega\omega$	$\alpha\mu\mu\omega\omega$ $\alpha\mu\mu\omega\omega$ $\alpha\mu\mu\omega\omega$	—	$\alpha\mu\mu\omega\omega$
D.	—	$\alpha\mu\mu\omega$	$\alpha\mu\mu\omega$ $\alpha\mu\mu\omega$ $\alpha\mu\mu\omega$		
Ac.	$\alpha\mu\mu\epsilon\varsigma$	$\alpha\mu\mu\epsilon\varsigma$	$\alpha\mu\mu\epsilon\varsigma$		

Συ.

Singular.

N.	—	$\sigma\upsilon$ $\sigma\upsilon\gamma\alpha$ $\sigma\upsilon\eta$			
G.	$\sigma\upsilon\iota\sigma\iota$ $\sigma\upsilon\iota$	$\sigma\upsilon\iota$ $\sigma\upsilon\iota$ $\sigma\upsilon\iota\sigma\iota$	$\sigma\upsilon\iota$ $\sigma\upsilon\iota$	—	$\sigma\upsilon\iota\sigma\iota$ $\sigma\upsilon\iota\sigma\sigma\iota$ $\sigma\upsilon\iota\sigma$
D.	—	$\sigma\upsilon\iota$	—	—	$\sigma\upsilon\iota$ $\sigma\upsilon\iota$
Ac.	—	$\sigma\upsilon$ $\sigma\upsilon$			

Dual.

Dual.				
	Ionic.	Doric.	Æolic.	Pœtic.
N.A.	—	ὕμμε	ὕμμε	σφῆ
G.D.	—	—	—	σφῆ
Plural.				
N.	ὕμμε	{ὕμμε ὕμμε}	ὕμμε	ὕμμε
G.	ὕμμε	—	{ὕμμε ὕμμε}	ὕμμε
D.	—	{ὕμμε ὕμμε}	{ὕμμε ὕμμε}	—
A.	ὕμμε	ὕμμε	ὕμμε	—

ὅν. Singular.				
G.	ἰὸ	ἰὺ	ἰὺ	{ἰὸ ἰὸθεν ἰὸν
D.	ἰὸ	—	—	—
A.	ἰὸ	{ἰὸ ἰὸν}	—	—

Dual.				
N.A.	—	—	—	σφῆ
Plural.				
N.	σφῆ	σφῆ	—	σφῆ
G.	σφῆ	—	—	σφῆ
D.	σφῆ	—	—	{σφῆ σφῆν}
A.	σφῆ	σφῆ	—	—

* μιν indeclinable is Greek for *ejus*, *illius*, *ipsius*, but is oftener used for the Accusative Case. It is of all Genders.



ABBRE.

F I N I S.

